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JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, *vide Letter Pag. 61*

AS the love of fame operates more or less in every human breast, I must acknowledge I have had some feelings of it in my own mind, since you were so courteous as to publish to the world my last letter: I had a consciousness, that I was influenced by no motives in writing it, but what appeared to me to be justifiable and praise-worthy; and indeed I was under a sort of constraint to mention my fears: for I did verily believe, and I do still, that much more is to be dreaded from the growth of POPERY in America, than from Stamp-Acts or *any other* Acts destructive of mens *civil* rights: Nay, I could not help fancying that the Stamp-Act itself was contrived with a design only to inure the people to the habit of contemplating themselves as the slaves of men; and the transition from thence to a subjection to Satan, is mighty easy.

Asoon as I received your paper, and had read my letter, I took my horse and journeyed *Eastward*—to be sure not from any *superstitious* notion I had of paying *homage* to that quarter of the heavens, but purely to make a visit to a few old friends, whom I know to be inspired with a zeal against POPERY.

In crossing the ferry, well known by the name of Charles, I hit of a well-dress'd man, who observing an uncommon silence among the passengers, and being desirous, as I tho't to raise a little innocent chat in a circle of folks, who in all likelihood will never meet again, he started a question, Whether the river had its name in honor to the first or second Charles? a difference of sentiments immediately arose, perhaps rather to enliven the conversation, than from an ignorance of so simple a matter in any of the company: but the question was soon decided, or rather *overset*, by one of the ferrymen, who with a certain warmth, *but in his ear*, and said that it was not a groat's matter which of them had the honor of it, for they were both *Papists*; and he wish'd such a trifling circumstance as it might seem to be, would not tend to bring in POPERY some time or other on both sides the river, especially into that town which bears the same name.—I bethought myself of my list of protestant towns, and recollected that Charlestown was one: Surely, tho't I, there can be no danger of Charlestown; and yet if there be any thing in this man's shrewd observation, there is some reason to fear that Charlestown is not so much on its guard against POPERY as I imagined. I began to be inquisitive with myself what could be the meaning of this *back-stroke* of Mr. Ferryman; and my great anxiety and impatience to know the worst of it, led me to whisper in his ear, when I paid him my ferriage, that if he would step into the neighbouring tavern, I had something of importance to say to him: No sooner were we seated, but I unburthened my mind to him——Honest friend, said I, what reason have you to fear the growth of POPERY in Charlestown? I should not have expected that any one would have *represented* Charlestown as papists—When I made use of the word *represented*, which was purely accidental, and without any *particular* meaning in me, I observed in his looks a certain promptitude to utter himself, which induced me to give way to him—I find, said he, that your mind runs upon Representatives; why truly the time of Election draws near. You mistake me, friend, said I, my mind runs upon nothing but the danger of POPERY. Very well, he reply'd, and are we not to chuse sound Protestants for our Representatives, as we would avoid the danger of POPERY?—that's true, said I, you are very right; but did ever a papist represent the town of Charlestown? No, no, said he, no, no, I have nothing to charge on any of our good gentlemen, as papists; they come to our meeting every sabbath; and so he went on to speak very handsomly, &c.—But what do *you* mean by Popery? said he: and before I had time even to attempt to answer a question of so great moment, he explain'd it himself, and with looks full of meaning, said, that *Popery* was *the worshipping of graven images*. That's the very thing said I, but do any of our Representatives worship *graven images*? Here he was called to his duty, and I had only time to tell him, that I was upon a little excursion into the country, to inquire of some friends about POPERY—that the hint he had given in the ferry-boat had shock'd me greatly, and when I returned I should hope he would explain to me his mind more fully.

I then pursued my journey to *Medford*, where I dined, and conversed upon the danger of POPERY with a traveller from the *western* parts of this province, who alarmed me very much with a story he related, which I shall open to my readers in some of my future letters.—I communicated to him my design, and my list of protestant towns——he told me they were many of them very stanch, but that some of them he fear'd were not so apprehensive of POPERY as they should be; and particularly mentioned them, which I noted in my memorandum book, and so we parted.—I mounted my horse and proceeded to *Salem*, and from thence to *Marblehead*——which towns I had heard, (whether true or not I cannot tell) had formerly been visited by a *romish* priest, who had used all his *arts* and *tricks* to draw them from their adherence to the protestant cause; and it was said that he had in some measure prevailed, so that they began to wonder after the beast: But I have reason to believe that their eyes are now open, and that they will soon convince the world, that they have repented, and *will do their first works*.—From *Marblehead* I started away for *Haverhill*, a town once mark'd by the French and Indian *papists* for ruin—There I settled a correspondence with a very sensible and honest man, well spirited against POPERY, who assured me that some fears I had suggested to him should be removed; and that he would in less than six weeks give me a convincing proof that the town of *Haverhill*, at least a very great majority, were enemies to POPERY, or he should much wonder. I intended to have travelled as far east as *York*.——This town I have a very great affection for, on account of the intimacy I once had with their late very venerable and aged pastor, who while he lived was greatly instrumental in keeping out POPERY there. The Influence of this good old puritan among his people, lasted many years after his death; and I am told that the most of them speak of him to this day with great reverence: Some, it is said, have lately set up *the Image*, and have been seen in *public* company with *crucifixes* at their breasts; but I do not avouch for the truth of it. If it be a fact, I hope the town of York, which has always been remarkable for stanch *puritanism*, will take the most effectual method to discountenance such glaring appearances of POPERY.

I shall at present give you no further account of this Journey, only that on my return to Charlestown I tarried there a night for the sake of further conversation with the ferryman, from whom I received great light, but little comfort.—A few anecdotes worthy of notice I shall send you at another time.

Your's,

A PURITAN.

Continued Pa. 77

Messieurs PRINTERS,

IN the Boston-Gazette of the 14th ult. the public were inform'd that Mr. Timothy Folger, a Representative of the house of assembly of this province, and an officer in the customs, was examined by one of the Commissioners concerning his vote in said house before the Board, and was immediately dismiss'd from his employment for the sole reason of having voted in the affirmative, on a particular question agitated in the commons house.(a)—If this is a true state of the fact, I am not singular in the opinion that it demands the most serious attention of the honorable house, whose privileges, and those too of the nearest and dearest concern for the people, are so notoriously broken, and of the whole body of the people in this province, grossly injured by the most contumacious violation of their rights.—It is, gentlemen, the most bold and daring attack to destroy an acknowledged fundamental of the British constitution, that I believe history or private information can furnish. But here to do impartial justice, I must ascribe to the effusion of one imperious mind alone, the officious execution, if not the formation of this extraordinary measure: And I do not a little wonder and admire, that gentlemen of generous constitutional principles, which I know the major number at that Board are possess'd of, could dare to be silent, and give a tacit consent to such an unwarrantable proceeding.

There has not been wanting instances of a corrupt administration making an ill use of their power in the opinion of the public, and numbers of the legislature in England have in bad times suffered both in their incomes and honours, without any other apparent cause, than a virtuous and independent conduct in parliament. But shew me the minister! the times! Let the gentleman examine the memoirs of the worst ministers, and the anecdotes of the worst times, and point out the example he has followed! Let him produce a man, before himself, bold and daring enough to examine with arrogated authority, a Representative of the people before a public board, touching matters done and said in *Parliament*, & who had dared to avow an officer's conduct and vote *there*, as a sufficient reason for dismission. How very, very careful and prudently jealous of the vast influence of a Board of Customs and its retinue, in the freedom of Parliament and of elections, were those free spirits, who in the most enlighted æra of constitutional liberty, not only forbad an officer of that department holding a seat in the house of Commons, but under a severe penalty prohibited their interfering the least with elections of representatives in parliament. The words of this act "shall not in any manner endeavor to perswade or dissuade any elector, &c." which was pass'd in the 12 and 13 of William 3d, are remarkably strong, and serve to illustrate its intention and spirit. Did the gentleman never hear of this act of parliament? or does he forget that it is one of those he is bound by his oath to keep? He must pardon me if I tell him, he has shamefully oppos'd the intent of it, and in the violation of its spirit notoriously broken down, as far as in him lay, one of the principal barriers of the liberties of the British people, established by law, as a defence against the dangerous encroachments of ministerial power, and to restrain within constitutional bounds, the great influence of crown officers.

It is the happiness of these kingdoms, and the glory of every individual in them, that they are governed by a Monarch who adorns the noblest throne on earth, with every princely virtue. A King, who esteems the love of his people the fairest jewel in his diadem, and sways his mild sceptre but to preserve the constitutional Rights and Privileges of his happy subjects. Will he protect, or will an honest administration approve or countenance such an arbitrary exertion of power? If the gentleman thinks so, he is mistaken. He will however have the good fortune to be of some service, by shewing in the instance of himself, how very dangerous the edg'd tool of power is, lodged in rash and intemperate hands, so remote from the immediate inspection and cognizance of government.

I hope no person who reads these strictures will do me the wrong to imagine I aim to raise in a single breast a low ungenerous personal resentment. No! Ruin seize the treacherous hypocrite, who, under the mask of vigilance in the preservation of liberty, and zeal in the love of his country, would sow the seeds of sedition and tumult to the certain destruction of both. The sense I would wish to inspire, is an open generous resentment the native inhabitant of free-born British breasts. Leave the gentleman to the particular chastisement of his superiors, whose province it is. Be it yours, ye guardians of the people, to assert your own and their rights and privileges, and by a timely and just representation of this flagrant breach of both, make every haughty & imperious delegate of power know, that your constitution is sacred, and shall be kept inviolate. For the rest, let us punish the gentleman by denying him the persecution he courts, and sting his proud soul with universal and ineffable contempt.

I am your's,

PRO LEGE REGE ET GREGE.

(a) Edward Sheaff Representative ☆ Reppen Hall ¶ Bowen & Foye ‖ Col. Fowle # Col. Saltonstone

☆ Mr Seward. say Sayward (a) vid. the Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. ‖ vid. page 45. (c) vid. his Vote page 34.

Pursuant to an Act of the Great and General Court, entitled An Act for enquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province,

the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON *are hereby notified to give into the Assessors of said Town according to the Tenor of said Act, agreeable to the following List, viz.*

Number of Polls rateable, Number of Polls not rateable, Number of Dwelling-Houses and their annual worth, ditto of Tan-Houses, Slaughter-Houses and other Working-Houses, and Shops separate from Dwelling Houses, and their annual worth; Number of Still-Houses and the annual worth; Number of Warehouses and the annual worth; Number of the superficial Feet of Wharf; Number of Grist Mills, Fulling Mills, & Saw Mills, and the annual worth; Number of Iron Works and Furnaces and their annual worth; other Real Estate and the annual worth; Servants for Life between fourteen and forty five Years of Age; an Account of each Persons Trading Stock or Goods on Hand, paid for, or unpaid for, at home or abroad; Factorage or Value of Commissions on Merchandize; Tons of Vessels of every Kind upwards of ten Tons Burthen, to be given in Carpenter's Tonnage, at home or abroad; Money that any Person has at Interest more than he or she pays Interest for; Number of Horses and Mares, three Years old and upwards; Number of Oxen at four Years old and upwards; Number of Cows and Heifers of three Years old and upwards; Number of Goats and Sheep one Year old and upwards; Number of Swine one Year old & upwards; Number of Acres of Pasturage, and the Number of Cows said Pasturage, and the After-Feed of the whole Farm will keep; Number of Acres of Tillage Land, Number of Bushels of Grain and Corn of all Sorts said Tillage-Land will produce one Year with another, in case it was improved for Grain; Number of Barrels of Cyder, that can be made upon the Farm one Year with another; Number of Acres of Mowing-Land; Number of Tons of Upland Hay; Number of Tons of Fresh Meadow Hay; Number of Acres of Salt-Marsh; Number of Tons of Salt-Hay. The Time limited by said Act is, that every Person not necessarily out of the Province, viz. on and from the tenth Day of April *Inst. to the twentieth Day of* May *next (in which Cases they shall be deemed by the Assessors as is hereafter expressed) refusing or neglecting to give such Assessor or Assessors in Writing, and on Oath, if required, a true Account of his rateable Estate and Improvements, agreeable to the true Intent of this Act, shall be deemed by the Assessors according to their best Skill and Judgment, and shall for each Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of* Fifty Pounds.

THE Assessors will give due Attendance at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, from Monday the 11th Instant, to the 20th of May, *from Day to Day, during that Term, for the Purpose aforesaid.*

Boston, April 4, 1768.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

THE Appeal to the Public answered, in Behalf of the Non-Episcopal Churches in America. Containing Remarks on what Doctor *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points.

The Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office.
Reasons for sending Bishops to America.
The Plan on which it is proposed to send them.
And the Objections against sending them obviated and refuted.
Wherein the REASONS for an American Episcopate are shewn to be insufficient, and the Objections against it in full Force.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.
And Pastor of the First Church of Christ in *Boston*.

N. B. Dr. Mayhew's *Objections against the proposed Plan for an* American Episcopate *are inserted at large in the above Work.*

Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT, in Cornhill, *Boston: Where may be had,* A few of

Dr. CHAUNCY's Discourses at the *Dudleian* Lecture on the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination.
His Sermon on the Repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, and Remarks on the Bishop of *Landaff's* Society Sermon.

MESSRS EDES & GILL,

THE enemies of the colonies, to serve a turn, have of late chang'd their tone, and instead of representing them as disobedient, factious, snobbish, &c. which string they have long harp'd upon, they are now buzzing in the ears of the mother country, that they are perfectly easy and pliant, and that the commissioners of the customs are received with all marks of politeness and respect.* It is true they have not been treated as their brethren the commissioners of the stamp-office were; tho' I am prone to think this would not have been disagreeable to some who call themselves of *the better Sort*, could they have thought their own dear persons safe; but the people have shewn more wisdom, and I hope they always will:—*There is a time for all things under the sun.*—I desire to know what particular marks of respect these gentry have met with here, from the body of merchants down to the tribe of porters.——If their reception has been with all possible coldness, indifference and neglect, why is it otherwise represented? unless to amuse our brethren in the other colonies, and to lead the people at home to believe that *we are perfectly reconciled to the acts for raising a revenue out of our pockets without asking our consent*; since those very men who are to conduct this revenue, and to have *genteel livings* out of it for themselves, and as many understrappers as they shall think proper to appoint, are received with politeness and respect. If the sense of the people of this province is to be gathered from the decisions of the House of Representatives, we must conclude that this information given to our mother country is false & groundless: For in their letter to their agent, published in your last paper, they mention these very commissioners as, not barely a *needless*, but a *dangerous* set of officers: If then the common rules of civility are observed in the behaviour of people towards them *as men*, it is not natural to suppose that in their character *as commissioners* they are treated with *any*, much less with *all possible* marks of respect. *Sat verbum sapienti.* Your's, M. Y.

* *See the late London Papers.*

Friday last Capt. Scott arrived here in 32 Days from London, He has bro't Prints to the 13th of February, which contain little or nothing remarkable; the following are the most material Articles, viz.

LONDON.

Feb. 8. Friday some dispatches, said to be of importance, were sent off from the Secretary of State's office for his Majesty's Governors and Commanders in Chief of Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will, in the course of the ensuing summer, review all the marching regiments in England.

It is said that an ingenious gentleman, of great talents in financing, intends shortly to lay before an august Assembly a scheme for improving the Excise, so as to make it produce 250,000l. more than it does at present.

Some letters from Cadiz mention advice having been received there from the Havanna, that the town of Puerto Pebio, in South America, was lately reduced to ashes, having been set fire to by a body of Musketo Indians, who also massacred a great number of the Inhabitants, in revenge for some of their countrymen being made Slaves of by the Spaniards.

On Friday General George Howard kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The same day Lieut. Gen. John Mostyn kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Governor of Minorca, in the room of Governor Howard, who exchanges.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. The King has been pleased to issue his commission under the great seal, authorising and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraser, Esqrs; or any two of them, to execute the office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal, for and during the space and term of six weeks, and also to grant, during his Majesty's pleasure, determinable nevertheless at his Majesty's pleasure, to William Earl of Chatham, the said office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Seal, from and after the said term of six weeks, or other sooner determination of the said commission. *Lond. Gaz.*

Feb. 20. It is said that the patriotism of a certain N—n will shortly be restored to its antient splendor and unrivalled lustre, by his procuring a pardon for a certain exile; and thereby restoring to his country a patriot who has suffered more for it than perhaps any one in the present age or nation.

The partizans of Mr. Wilkes now give out, that he will soon be appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Several young ladies, the daughters of clergymen and officers, are engaged, under the direction of a lady, in a work of embroidery for the furniture of a royal bed, by order of a great personage.

Tuesday Morning early a sharper cut a hole in the window shutter of a silver-smith in the Fleet-market, large enough to introduce his arm; but while he was feeling about for what he could lay his hand on, the master overheard him, and with a large cutting knife cut him across the upper part of his arm; but the fellow got clear off.

Monday a number of iron ordnance, bombs, &c. were imported in the river from the Carron Water manufactory in Scotland, for the government service.

His Excellency the Count de Chatelet, Ambassador from France, made a very splendid appearance on Monday last: his coach was very elegant, made in London, drawn by six black French horses; the harness was made of red leather, stitched with white, and his servants were dressed in rich liveries, green and gold.

The affairs of our colonies being at length, most happily for them, as well as for the mother country, put under the direction of a Nobleman, long distinguished for his great abilities and his truly patriotic spirit, who has thoroughly studied them, perfectly understands them, and pays a due regard to their importance, it is justly hoped, that many gross abuses therein, which have been too long overlooked, or connived at, will now be rectified, and many new and salutary regulations introduced, which are greatly wanted.

The island of St. John, near Newfoundland, is, we hear, soon to be declared a free port, and will enjoy the same privileges as Dominica, and other ports in the West-Indies.

Feb. 23. Yesterday morning a noble Lord surrendered himself in the Court of King's Bench.

WILLIAMSBURGH, March 3, 1768.

Early this morning died at the Palace, after a tedious illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and fortitude, the Hon. *Francis Fauquier*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this colony, over which he has presided near ten years, much to his own honour, and the ease and satisfaction of the inhabitants. The government devolves upon the Hon. *John Blair*, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Wednesday last four of the Cherokee Indian Chiefs with their Interpreter, who came here last Fall from South-Carolina, in order to try to conclude a Peace with the Six Nations, came to Town from Albany; and we hear, by the Mediation of Sir William Johnson, they have accomplished their Errand to the Satisfaction of both Sides. The Little Carpenter, with the Rest of these Chiefs, chose rather to return Home by Land, than expose themselves again to the Danger of the Seas.

We hear that our new General Assembly, which according to the Writ, met here the 22d March, were prorogued, (without waiting till they had taken the Oaths of Qualification) to the 5th Day of July next.

NEWPORT, April 4.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated March 27, 1768.

"I have a Letter from my Friend at St. Eustatia, dated 25th of February, in which is the following Paragraph.—"We have nothing but confusion here, occasioned by News which arrived a few Days ago from Holland; that is, our Island, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John's, are to be in the Hands of the English in the Course of the present Year, in lieu of some German Dominions, to be ceded on the Part of Great-Britain: And never was such a pressing Time, since I knew the Place, for Money; little Business being carried on at present, as it is said some Gentlemen have Confirmation, and offer to lay five Thousand Pounds to one, that St. Eustatia will be ceded to Great-Britain within four Months after the 25th of March. Also we are credibly informed, by a Sloop which left Guadaloupe a few Days ago, of the Arrival of ten Sail of Ships, of 60 and 74 Guns, besides a Number of Transports, and three Thousand Men; and it is the general Opinion of every Person, that we shall have a War soon: An Express arrived a few Days ago from England, and only stay'd 24 Hours in St. Kitts, and sailed for Jamaica. In the St. Kitts Paper there are Orders to repair all the Forts; and to see that there are Provisions enough for five Hundred Men on Brimstone Hill, also to get the Militia in good Order to receive a General who was never in the West-Indies before, and now daily expected to go upon a secret Expedition, of which none can judge at present.—A Frenchman bought a twelve Gun Sloop here Yesterday, and paid down Dollars, amounting to £.2505 our Currency, and sailed next Day for Martinico."

For some Days past, a Number of the principal Gentlemen of this Colony, of the different Parties, have been engaged in the laudable and benevolent Business of restoring Harmony to the divided Inhabitants; and it is with great Pleasure that we can congratulate the Public on the agreeable Prospect that their Measures will be universally approved of, and the salutary Effects thereof be fully manifested at the ensuing Election. His Honor the present GOVERNOR, and the Hon. Mr. WARD, who have been annually Candidates for the Office of Governor for many Years past, have mutually resolved to resign their Pretensions in Favour of Col. JOSIAS LYNDON, who, for the Sake of restoring Unanimity to the Government, has been prevailed upon to give his Consent to the Nomination. The Inhabitants therefore now entertain the pleasing Thoughts, that the unhappy Fruits of intestine Broils will entirely cease, and the Colony once more flourish in Peace and Harmony.

BOSTON, April 11, 1768.

Last Tuesday Evening died at Cambridge, after an Illness of four Days, Mr. SHUTE BERNARD, the fourth Son of his Excellency the Governor, in the 26th Year of his Age.—His Genius, and his Understanding were good,—his Example worthy of Imitation. His Remains were decently interred at Cambridge last Friday Afternoon.

Wednesday Morning died of a pariletic Disorder, JOHN CLARK, Esq; of this Town, Physician, aged 70 Years. His Remains were decently interred on Saturday last.

Same Day died Mrs. Elizabeth Whitwell, Consort of Mr. Samuel Whitwell, of this Town, Leather-dresser. Her Remains were decently interred on Friday last.

Extract of a Letter from the Southward.

—"*Men of Sense here are astonished at the zeal against the Tip Top of the second Column of the second Page of a News-Paper. What adds to the Surprize is, that at least five Hundred real Libels have within these seven Years issued in dirty Streams from the Cabalistical Paper, not only without public Censure, but even with the courtly Marks of Approbation and Applause. Arbitrary Power, ever cruel and relentless, is at all Times to be carefully watched and guarded against. One of the greatest Bulwarks against the the Encroachments of Power, is the Freedom of the Press. Our Lawyers here finding it laid down as a Principle that no Writing whatever is to be esteemed a Libel, unless it reflect upon some particular Person,"* insist that the person must be* named, *or so described, that he may as certainly and infallibly be known as if* named. *There must be no Room left, say they, for guess-work, doubt or conjecture. If they are right, it should seem strange indeed that Blanks should be supplied, in order to make a Paper Libellous. Stranger still, that any Gentleman should be desirous of having his Name inserted or supposed. But what exceeds all mortal Imagination but one, is, that two Lines of sound Logic, clearly implying a catagoric Syllogism, should be tho't an "Insult on the King of Kings."* * Hawkins.

Some Time ago we advertised our Readers of our Proposal to publish in a Pamphlet the FARMER's *Letters: We were then stop'd in our Design, by Advice, that the Copies extant were incorrect, which we hope will be a sufficient Apology for us. We are now waiting for a correct Copy, which we expect soon. When it comes to Hand, we shall publish it with all possible Dispatch, and shall be able to dispose of them at* One Pistereen *a Book, agreeable to our Proposals then issued.* Edes & Gill.

Advices by Captain Scott import, that Two Hundred Sterling a Year during Life is settled on the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts-Bay. Some say this is in Addition to Five Hundred more so long talked of as a Salary for him as Chief Justice of this Province, and that both are charged on the North American Revenue.

We hear that Christ's Church at the North End, have made Choice of the Rev. Mather Byles of New-London, for their Minister; that he accepted the same, and is soon expected in Town, to embark for Orders.

We hear that —— Howe, the famous Money-maker, was lately taken at Cohass, and committed to Jail in New-Hampshire Government, with several others, but the Fellow that made the Moulds for casting Dollars, &c. got off. It is said a great Number are concerned, and sent into every Province on the Continent to pass away their Counterfeits.

To be Sold by Order of the Superiour Court,

THE Real Estate in *Brookline* of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Esq; deceas'd. For further Information, inquire of RICHARD GRIDLEY, Administrator on said Estate.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On FRIDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathies, Ratteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Callicoes, Chintzes, Checks, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Mens Wearing Apparel, several Silk Suits, Cut Velvet ditto, Silver Brocade Jackets, &c. A second-hand Chaise, and Chair.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

To-Morrow the 12th Instant,

At JOSHUA BLANCHARD's, on Dock-Square;

ALL his Shop Goods, consisting of Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Whitney, Callamancoes, Hosery, Striped Hollands, Ribbons, Gimps, and all sorts of Trimmings, figured and plain Sattin, Capuchin Silks, Womens Hats and Bonnets, Plush, cotton Velvets, bone and blown Lace, striped Swanskin, Buttons, Fans, Damascus for Waistcoats, with a great Variety of other Articles.

†‡† The Sale to begin at X o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Day to Day untill all are sold.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

N. B. No Goods will be delivered to any of the Purchasers, untill the Sale is intirely finished, unless it be to those who live in the Country.

On WEDNESDAY Next, the 13th Inst.

At One o'Clock, *precisely*,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

40 Crates of Sheet Glass, which

may be viewed any Time before the Sale, at the Brick Store under the Care of Messrs. *Wheelwright & Barnard*, on *Oliver's* Dock. *J. Russell*, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY the 21st of *April*,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Great Variety of Mens and Womens Apparel, some of which are very rich; a large Quantity of Plate, &c. belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman lately deceas'd.—

ALSO,

FEather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Chest Draws, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, a Quantity of Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

†‡† Those Persons who intend to dispose of any Furniture at the above Sale, are requested to send it to the Auction Room in Queen Street, on or before Monday the 18th of April, as none can be taken in after that Time without great Inconvenience.

CHOICE

SPRING BEAVER,

A Quantity of choice Spring Beaver, to be Sold cheap for Cash: Inquire of JOSEPH JACKSON, Esq; on Dock-Square.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Hickling from Monti Christi. Reid from Halifax. Scott from London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Acworth for Louisburg. Sanders for West-Indies. Reid and Ford for Halifax. Pulling and Oaks for Louisbourg and Newfoundland. Everson & Cushman for North Carolina. Rogers for Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland. Ramage for Leith.

ǂ Nobleman & Wilkes } vid. page 748, Vol. 1 — vide Molasses act pagg.th
§ Ld Hillsborough; a Hum.! || Vide Page 38.
For their Treatment vid. Index to Vol. 1. = vid. page 59.
Duty Act page 735. Vol. 1. (a) vid page 781. Vol. 1.

From the New-York Gazette *of Monday last.*

Mr. PARKER.

Please to insert the following in your next, and you'l oblige a Friend.

ON reading in the New-York Mercury, an advertisement of a weekly paper to be published, under the title of *A Whip for the American Wig*; I could not help falling into a train of serious reflections, on the persecuting genius that inspires the *high flying Tory party*, in the episcopal church: To this day, inhuman severity has mark'd their character; and for aught I see, it is so deeply radicated in their *very* constitution, that they will not cease to be *savages*, till they cease to exist, without passing through some wonderful *metamorphosis*. You are warned of your fate a *whole week* before the scene is opened. Sentence is passed, it will certainly be executed. The poor *Whig* must undergo the discipline of the *Whip*. This, Sir, is but a prelude of what you may look for; you, are yet to be chastised *only* with *Whips*; but depend upon it, when the *apostolical monarchs* are come over, and well established in their American dominions, you, and such as you, will be chastised with *scorpions*. But this is not all; the *bellum episcopale*, will doubtless be declared with every circumstance of awful pomp; and this extensive continent may soon be alarmed with the thund'ring signal, THE SWORD OF THE LORD, AND OF THE BISHOP. Then, O dreadful! The torrent of episcopal vengeance! Then, all who will not be so senseless as to adore the *mitre* and *surplice*, and dedicate both their consciences and purses to his *episcopal majesty*, may lay their accounts with——With what? With something, I will not *yet particularly name*, but what one may easily discover, by turning over a church history or two. This may be the fate of many, unless indulgent heaven interpose, by not suffering the *right reverend and holy tyrants*, to plunge their spiritual swords into the souls of their fellow creatures; or if this is permitted, by determining the secular powers, not to suffer their *anathemas* to be executed to the utmost limits of their severity. I know what I am saying, Americans shall feel the truth of what I have now surmised, at least, in part, if they do not now bestir themselves, and unite as one man, to oppose the erection of spiritual monarchies, with all the heroism they would display in opposing a formidable army of *bears* and *monsters*.

It seems the WHIPPER is not of opinion that the almost unparallelled hardships, which the ancestors of many of us suffered, under the *most* absolute tyranny of the *spiritual* lords in the last century, do not constitute a sufficient reason for our being alarmed at the present conjuncture. It seems his soul within him is in agony, when he reflects, that *such of them* as escaped the episcopal sword, found an asylum in the wilds of America, among Indians and rattlesnakes, more hospitable to them than bishops, and their devoted creatures, the curates; and when he takes a view of *their* posterity peaceably enjoying the repose that was purchased by unexampled industry and fatigue. It seems, I say, this is the real temper of the episcopal zealot; else why is he offended at us, and threatens us with the WHIP, when we complain that the *prelatical clergy* (for I dare say the people in communion with them, do not desire the woful day) are incessantly labouring to bring over the *Atlantic*, men of the same office and stamp, with those *blood-suckers*, who obliged our ancestors to abandon their native land, and leave behind them what is the very heaven of persecutors, and temporising conformists.

I intend to lay before the public, a tragical history of the cruelty of British bishops, since the reformation, which, I am persuaded will alarm, not only those who *are called* dissenters, but every person in communion with the episcopal church, who is not so hardened as to be unsusceptible of every human and christian impression.

Mean while, I cannot help smiling at the cringing submission of the *complete* gentleman, who has undertaken the office of a WHIPPER, a high flying Tory so humbled! One, who no doubt expects to be elevated one way or other, to a deanary, perhaps to the episcopal throne, now brought so low as to stand at a *Whipping-Post*, and belabour the *posteriors* of a poor *Whig*? I wish he would take care of the *consequence*. After this, I hope I shall have the pleasure to find every one who is found to be an *accessary* to the WHIPPER, or who favours his paper, to be laugh'd at in the streets, and in every corner to meet with the salute, your humble servant Mr. WHIPPER.

Gilbert Deblois,

Notifies his Town & Country Customers, that he has just Imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, and to be Sold at his Store opposite School Street.

A Fresh Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season—Choice Bohea and Hyson Tea, Pepper and other Spices, a genteel Assortment of China, Best Gun-Powder, Lead, Shott, Nails, Steel, Wool and Cotton Cards, Cod Lines, Paper, English & Dutch Looking Glasses, Room and other Brushes, Mops, Choice Velvet Corks, Walking Canes, &c. &c. &c.

‡*‡ The Prices of the above Goods, will be so low that they can't be Sold on any other Terms than for ready Money. Boston, April 11, 1768.

THE Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts;—The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims, GIVE NOTICE, That they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the Third Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, April* 11, 1768.

Imported in the Lydia, Capt. SCOTT, from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A General Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Indigo, Carolina Sole Leather, and a few Casks of New Rice. CASH given for good POT-ASH.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

Calicoes
Pennistcoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parlinet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thickfets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroy's
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russells
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns

Russia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed-Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Atamodes
Cravats
Silk Hankerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Mussinets
Poplins
Allapeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorseteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

Pins of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Britt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worsted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Treads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY

Harbottle Dorr,

At his Shop (adjoining to the House of Captain Martin Gay) almost opposite to the Cornfields in Union-Street, BOSTON.

A fine Assortment of Ironmongery, Braziery, Cutlery and Pewter Ware, &c. by Wholesale or Retail, at a *very* reasonable Profit for *Cash*, viz.

NAILS, brads and tacks of all sorts, bar lead, steel, carpenter's and joiners tools, all sorts of pewter dishes, plates, basons, porringers tankards, spoons, &c. wool and bed pans, brass kettles and skillets, choice pump-leather, Iron pots, kettles, skillets, &c. knives & forks, corks, glue.

SMiths vices and anvils, powder and shot, best *French* and English flints, tin plates, tin ware, furniture for desks, a fine assortment of locks and hinges, brass and iron candlesticks, warming pans, *Copper* and brass, frying pans, with a great variety of other articles.

N. B. A few *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones of a superior Quality, vastly preferable to English ones; also a fine Assortment of Ship-Chandlery Ware, cheap.

—Cash given for old Pewter.——

Best Bohea Tea,

With a good Assortment of

English and *India* GOODS,

Just Imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*,

By Samuel Eliot,

And will be sold at the very cheapest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

Where may be also had,

4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, Window Glass, best Wool Cards, Pistol Powder, Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, Looking Glasses, China Ware, &c.

Imported in the Brig. Lydia, Capt. SCOTT from LONDON,

And to be sold by

William Bant,

At his Shop in Cornhill,

A General Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

suitable for the approaching Season.

Where those who will favor him with their Custom may always depend upon being well used.

Cyrus Baldwin

ACQUAINTS his Customers, and others, that he has just arrived with Capt. *Scott* from *London*, with a neat Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS suitable for all Seasons, (which he is now opening at his Shop the Sign of the Three Nuns in Cornhill, Boston) and will sell at the lowest Rate for Cash.

Samuel Abbot

HAS Imported in Capt. *Scott*, who is just arrived from *London*—A General Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, which he sells by Wholesale and Retail at the Cheapest Rates at his Shop the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Town-Dock, Boston.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Nancy*,

JAMES BRETT, Master; Burthen about 110 Tons, now lying at *Minot's* T, having one Half of her Cargo on Board.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. *Samuel Hughes* Store, next to Captain *Cheever's* in King-Street, or the Master on Board. Boston, April 7, 1768.

Imported from London, in Capt. Stevens, & to be sold by

Rebeckah Walker,

At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horse Lane, over against Mr. Hatrod's, turning down to Charlestown Ferry,

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, of the last Year's Produce, viz. Golden Hotspur Peas, early Charlton ditto. Ormand early Hotspur ditto. large Marrowfat do. blue Marrowfat ditto. Leadman's Dwarf ditto. Spanish Moratto ditto. Dwarf Marrowfat ditto. large Winsor Beans, early Lisbon ditto, early yellow dwarf do. white kidney Beans; early Yorkshire Cabbage, early Dutch do. Sugar-Loaf ditto. Battersea ditto. Large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto. green & yellow Savoy ditto. Spanish Onion, Silver-shin'd ditto. several Sorts of Carrot Seed; several Sorts of Lettuce Seed; swelling Parsnip: Scarlet and Salmon Radish; early Cucumber, late ditto; early flat Turnip; double Parsley; double Pepper-Grass; Summer Savory; white Mustard; red Beet Seed; Summer Spinnage; sweet Marjoram; hard Thyme; Sage; best Colly-flower; Italian Cellery; green Endive; Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seeds; scarlet French Beans; Hemp, Rape and Canary Seeds for Birds.

N. B. At the same Shop may be had, split Peas, English Cheese, and all sorts of Groceries.

This is to inform the Publick,

That the Co-partnership of *Richard* and *Joseph Billings* of *Boston*, Taylors, is mutually Dissolved this Day.

Boston, April 11th, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *Eleazer Johnson*, late of *Charlestown*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to settle the same with *Eleazer Johnson*, of *Boston*, or *Jonathan Bradish*, of *Charlestown*, Executors to said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House and Land in Fish-Street, and one End of the Stone House in Gross-Street. For further Particulars, enquire of *Sampson Mason*, in Wing's-Lane.

TO BE SOLD,

A Brick House in Middle-Street in exceeding good Repair, three Stories high and three Rooms on a Floor. Also a Negro Woman 20 Years old, and two Girls, sold for no Fault—Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Garden Seeds warranted good.

Imported from LONDON in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be sold by JOSEPH DAWSON, Gardner, at the Cold Bath in Cambridge-Street, in New-Boston, and Seeds saved here of the last Year's growth, and a great Quantity of the best of grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees, such as,

CHERRIES, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricocks, Nectarines, Pears, Apples, Gooseberries, Currants—Also large white and Red Dutch Currant Bushes; and all Sorts of Plants in Season. Any Gentleman that will favour the said *Joseph Dawson* with their Custom, may depend upon the Seeds and Trees to be as good as is warranted in the Advertisement. Also, early Hotspur and early Charlton Peas and Beans of sundry Sorts, at the lowest Rates for Cash.——Also a Number of Mulberry Trees——

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, March 11, 1768.

WHEREAS Samuel Brenton of Newport, Merchant, preferred a Petition unto the General Assembly of the Colony aforesaid, representing that he is an insolvent Debtor, and praying that the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended unto him: Whereupon it was Resolved, That the said Petition should be referred to next Session; and that his Creditors should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted Three Weeks successively in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Philadelphia, New-York and Boston News Papers, to appear at next Session to answer the same:

I DO therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Samuel Brenton to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secr'y.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Seven Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 27 *m. after* 6		*Friday*, 2 *m. after* 10	
Tuesday, 20 *m. after* 7		*Saturday*, 56 *m. aft.* 10	
Wednesday, 14 *m. aft.* 8		*Lord's-day*, 49 *m. af.* 11	
Thursday, 8 *m. aft.* 9		*New* 16th *Day*, 10 *Aft.*	

Void page 56.

Best 3-threaded Twine,

for Salmon Nets, or Seins, and small Twine for Pigeon Nets, imported on Purpose for that Use,

TO BE SOLD AT

Thomas Walley's Store,

on Dock-Square;

Where there is also to SELL

New Rice by the Cask,

Choice *New-England* Flour of Mustard, in Bottles, or by the Pound, which by repeated Trials is found to be extraordinary good, therefore needs no further Recommendation;

Choice Bohea and Hyson TEA.

Sweet Oyl by the Jar, Barrel or Bottle.

With all Sorts of Groceries as usual; also,

A few Barrels good Rozin, very cheap; and a Quantity of choice Hemp Seed.

N. B. A Quantity of Tow cloth, homespun Check, and Cotton and Linnen, to be sold very reasonable at said Store.

A Set of *new warranted* Whale-Irons

TO BE SOLD BY

William Bant,

At his Shop in CORNHILL,

Where may be had,

A general Assortment of English & India GOODS.

TO BE SOLD BY

Nathan Spear,

A Quantity of Jamaica FISH—Choice Bite Mackrell, Cocoa—Sugar—West-India RUM, &c. &c.

THE Service of an able-bodied Man to be Sold. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Monday the 18th Day of April *next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of Capt.* Jonathan Mawry, *Innholder in the Town of* Scituate, *will be exposed to Sale at public Vendue, part of the Real Estate (in said* Scituate, *in the Colony of* Rhode-Island, *belonging to the Heirs of Colonel* Fitch, *late of* Boston, *deceas'd, sufficient to pay the Rates assessed on said Estate in the Years 1765 and 1766, being £ 11. 4d. Lawful Money, with other incident Charges thereon, agreeable to the Laws of said Colony, unless the Money with the Charges already accrued, be deposited in the Hands of* Paul Tew, *Esq; in* Providence *before the Day of Sale.*

Francis Fuller, *jun.*
Scituate, March 21, 1768. *Collector of Rates.*

Choice new RICE,

Philadelphia Flour,
Green Coffee,
Cotton, Cocoa, Chocolate, Rum, Sugar, Molasses,
Bracelets, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Store No. 6, on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE SOLD BY

Spooner *and* Avery,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At their Store on *Treat's* Wharff, just to the Southward Of the Town-Dock.

A few Firkins of Butter,

West-India and New-England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Molasses, French Indigo, Cotton, Flour, Pimento, choice Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, new Pork, a Quantity of Louisbourg Coals, and a Parcel of blue and white Earthen Ware. Also a few Pieces of Osnabrigs, Checks, Check Handkerchiefs and Bed-Ticks, to be Sold cheap.

A Few Try Kettles to be Sold cheap for Cash——— Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-three Hogsheads of choice Pollock: Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Waredouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Farm lying in the

South Part of *Dedham*, about 15 Miles Distance from the Town House in *Boston*, and half a Mile South from the Great Road leading to *Walpole*, containing between 230 and 240 Acres, all very good Land, and lies in one whole Piece. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the same, may have it upon easy Terms, paying some Part of the Money down, and the other to be upon Interest with good Security. Those who incline to purchase may inquire of Messieurs *Edes* and *Gill*, Printers, and know further.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the single Pound, & cheaper by the Box*

TO BE SOLD, A Sloop Burthen 85 Tons, a prime Sailer, fit for the Whaling Business, laying North Side of *Winnisimet* Wharff. For further Particulars, inquire of Messieurs *Rice & Austin*.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP of 85 Tons burthen, now laying at the Long Wharff; Inquire of John Homer.

TAKEN up the 24th of December last, a Mosk Boat. The Owner, by telling the Marks and paying the Charges may have her again, inquire of Edes and Gill.

William Scott

HAS just Imported the undermention'd GOODS, and (being a Stranger) in order to establish an Acquaintance, He proposes to sell them for a very small Profit, and having lay'd them in for ready Money, He can afford them on the most reasonable Terms. Therefore such as please to make Tryal will find it much to their Advantage in dealing with him; and such as buy in the Wholesale Way to sell again, shall have proper Encouragement.—— The Goods are just unpack'd, and may be seen up one Pair of Stairs in the House wherein Mr. *Copeland* the Taylor, and Mr. *Adams* the Barber keep their Work Shops, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe on Dock-Square.

200 Pieces of Irish Linnens and Sheeting, sundry Prices.
100 Dozen of Ivory Combs of all Sizes.

About £. 60 Sterling value of Ribbons, of the newest Fashion. A Parcel of Nice Silver-plated Shoe Buckles, for Men and Women. A Parcel of genuine Cast-steel Razors, with Silver-plated Tops in Cases of two, three or four.

Imported in Capt. Jenkins from London, and to be sold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the Blue Ball,

EARLY Charlton, Ormorade, Hotspur, Masters Hotspur, and Golden Hotspur Peas; large Dwarf and green Marrowfat Peas; Leadman's Dwarf, Rountivel and crooked Sugar Peas; early yellow Beans, large Windsor and early Lisbon ditto; red, silver-skin and white Spanish Onion Seeds; red, early golden and Orange Carrot Seeds; early prickly Cucumber; long prickly ditto; large Colly-flower; early ditto; early Yorkshire; early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds; Sugar Loaf; Battersea; green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds; red ditto; Cail purple Brocoley Swelling Parsnip; early Dutch and common Turnip Seed; short-top'd Salmon; white and pink Radish; Cabbage Lettice; and green Gose and Tennis; Ball ditto; Scarlet Beat; curl'd and common Parsley; curl'd and common Pepper-Grass; Spinnage; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Baum; Summer Savory; Sage; Bautavea Endive; Asparagus; Cellery; white Mustard; Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds; all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

For LONDON,

The Brig *Mary*,

lying at Mr. HANCOCK's Wharff, Will certainly sail on or before the 15th of next Month, and in the mean Time, if any Freight offers, it may be agreed for by enquiring of *John Gillespie*, or the Master on Board.

CASH For unmerchantable POT-ASH, not answering Europe Market——CASH likewise, and a good Price, for well dry'd merchantable Salts, suitable for CALCINING—given by ROBERT GOULD, at his Store in Back-street, near the Mill Bridge.

Where may be had,

A general Assortment of European Goods, at the cheapest Rates for CASH, by Wholesale or Retail, Stone and Delph Ware per Hogshead or lesser Quantity. Also well cleans'd Flax and Hemp Seed for Sowing, &c. &c.

NEW RICE.

Choice New RICE,

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

Thomas Stoddard & Comp.

At their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock;

Where also may be had,

CONNECTICUT Pork, Beef, Hogs Fatt, white Beans and Onions, Deerskins, Sole Leather, Brazil Litto, Hemp, Hollow and Flatt Ware, Pitch, Tarr and Turpentine, Hemp Seed, Blubber, &c. &c.——All which will be sold very reasonably for Cash.

Abraham Hunt,

TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to refine Wines in the most effectual Manner, and in Case they should be upon the fret, to restore them to their former quiet State; likewise to rack off and refine Cyders in the best Manner, and (if desired to preserve them in Casks for drinking well through the present Year; Also, to Bottle both Wine and Cyders in the best Manner.

N. B. Said *Hunt* may be spoke with at the Dwelling-House of *Edmund Quincy*, Esq; near the Post-Office.

TO BE SOLD.

NOW on the Stocks, (near the Mouth of the North-River) and to be sold very reasonably, a good Vessel of 90 odd Tons, well built of the best of Stuff, and of good Dimensions; she may be launched immediately.—For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Brick House, near the Mill-Bridge, with a Shop, and two Rooms on a Floor, a good Well of Water, and a Cistern, a paved Yard, a Brick Building back, and in good Repair: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Imported in Capt. *Jenkins* from LONDON, and sold by

By Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop opposite the Rev. Dr. SEWALL'S Meeting-House, BOSTON.

EARLY Hotspurs—Early Golden Hotspurs—Early Charlton—Large and Dwarf Marrowfats——Blue Rouncivals and Ledman's Dwarf Pease—large Windsor—early Lisbon—early yellow Dwarf Beans—early Dutch—early Yorkshire—early Batterseas—early Sugar Loaf—red & large Winter Cabbage—early and late Colliflower—green and yellow Savoy—white Spanish and Silverskin Onion—green and white Endive—Salmon and Scarlet Radish—double and single Pepper Grass—double and single Parsley—Summer and Winter Spinnage—Cabbage—white, green-marble and tennis ball Lettuce—early and late Cucumber—early and late Turnip—early yellow Orange Carrot—Summer Savory—Sweet Marjoram—Thyme—Lavender and Rosemary—Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed—La Lucern Grass Seed, and sundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the last Year's Growth.

ALSO, All Sorts of Groceries, cheap for Cash.

Imported from LONDON in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold

By Anna Johnson,

At the Head of Black-Horse Lane, near the Rev'd Mr. Pemberton's *Meeting-House*;

A large Assortment of

Garden Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c.

among which are,

EArly charlton, early golden hotspur, Ormand hotspur, Spanish Morato, white rouncival, dwarf, marrowfat and bush Peas, large Windsor, true early Lisbon, early yellow six Weeks, white Kidney, and fine Toker Beans, early Yorkshire, Dutch, sugar loaf, batterses, savoy, red, and brocoli Cabbage seed, Colly flower, Cucumber, Onion, Carrot, Turnip, Radish and Lettice of all sorts, round Spinage, Endive, Cellery, and Asparagus, Thyme, Baum, Sweet-marjoram——Broad Clover, white Dutch Clover, Saintfoin, La Lucern, Rape, Canary, Flower Seed, Herds-Grass Seed: Also a Variety of other Seeds not mentioned; all which were imported from the Seeds-men in LONDON, and are warranted to be fresh and good, and of the last Year's Produce.

Imported in Captain Jenkins *from* LONDON, *And to be Sold by*

Susanna Renken

In Fore-Street, *near the Draw-Bridge*, BOSTON,

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas; large Windsor, early Hotspur, and early Lisbon Beans; early yellow, scarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon, scarlet and London Radish; best curl'd Pepper Grass; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and hambo Parsley; Cabbage, white gois and imperial Lettice; early and late Cucumber; long Turkey ditto; early and late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyssop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Rosemary; Hemp, Canary & Rape Seed; red and white Clover, Lucerna, Burnet, Red Top, and Herds Grass Seed; warranted to be last Year's Growth;——Also English Goods, China Cups and Saucers, to be Sold Cheap for Cash.

Imported from London in Capt. Jenkins, and to be sold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop a little to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON,

A general Assortment of Garden Seeds, Viz.

EARLY Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur Peas, large Marrowfat, large Sugar, Spanish Marrata, and Bush Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat, crooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Bush Beans, large Windsor, Toker and Hotspur Beans, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, Battersea, green Savoy, large Winter, red and white Cabbage Seeds, early Dutch Turnip Seed, French ditto, round Spinage, scarlet, salmon and short-top'd Radish, Orange Carrot, early yellow Carrot, purple Carrot Seed, swelling Parsnip and red Beet Seed, Colliflower Seed, white Turkey and prickley Cucumber, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, double Parsley, double Pepper Grass, Cellery, Endive and Onion Seeds, &c.

N. B. All warranted to be of the last Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

At the North-End, near the Salutation.

TRUE early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, large Marrowfatts, Dwarf ditto, Spanish Morata, early Dwarf, blue Marrowfat Pease, large Winsor and early Hotspur Beans, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, Battersea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter green and savoy Cabbage, red ditto, early and late Colliflower, Orange and Lemon Carriot Seeds, double Pepper Grass, double Parsley, red and white Onion, short-top'd and scarlet Radish, sweet Marjoram and Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, Sage, red and white Clover, Herd Grass, Hemp, Rape, Canary, with a Variety of Flower Seeds, warranted of the last Year's Growth, with all other Seeds.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

MONDAY, *April* 11. 1768. [NUMB. 1698.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL. No. I.*

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere ſi velit—ut turpiter atrum
Deſinat in piſcem mulier formoſa ſuperne---
---Riſum teneatis. Hor. Ar. Poet.

DR. Chandler's *Appeal to the Public in behalf of the Church of England in America*, which from his own Account, ſeems rather to be *the united Efforts of all the* Clergy *in New-York and New-Jerſey*, perfected by the kind aſſiſtance of *the* Clergy *from the neighbouring Provinces*, may by this time be ſuppoſed to have circulated pretty generally. And as the ſeaſon advances, when we preſume theſe *Clergy* are again to meet in voluntary convention, this may be the proper time to propoſe a few queſtions for *their* or if the Dr. pleaſes for *his conſideration*. The performance ſeems replete with bold extravagant aſſertions of facts, many of which have no foundation in truth; it is greatly deficient in Chriſtian charity, tho' not deficient in low Craft, and ſeems dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of the colonies in America. But I perceive that if any objections be made to his plan, our new Doctor from a perſuaſion already formed, is prepared to aſcribe them, rather to "*the dexterity and ill will of the inventors than*" to "*the real fears and uneaſineſs of the inhabitants*. (P. 112) Nay he is ſo bold, as to aſſert that "*every oppoſition to ſuch a plan*, as he has propoſed, "*has the nature of perſecution and deſerves the name.*" (82) Again he ſays, "*if no objections ſhall be offered, it will be taken for granted that all parties acquieſce and are ſatisfied.*" (2) Thus on the one hand, Silence is to be conſtrued into aſſent and approbation, and on the other hand, if we object to, or oppoſe his plan, we are to be ſtigmatized as perſecutors and the worſt of mankind. However as he ſeems to admit a poſſibility that ſome "*objections may continue, which may be thought to deſerve notice*" and is pleaſed to erect an imaginary tribunal, and to invite the objectors "*to propoſe them that they may be debated before that tribunal*," it ſeems hard to oblige thoſe, who cannot altogether approve his plan, to yield the cauſe untried, or to bear the names of "*malicious*," "*intolerant*," "*perſecutors*," "*enimies to all religion*" "*and the church*," "*hot headed writers*," "*pragmatical enthuſiaſts*," &c. may even to have their loyalty called in queſtion.

I muſt confeſs there are ſome objections to this plan, that "continue" with me, and which, to as many as I have mentioned them, ſeem to "deſerve notice" but before I propoſe them to be debated before the "tribunal of the public," I ſhould be glad the Doctor would deign to explain ſome of his terms, and give us farther information on ſome points, that I ſhall propoſe.

He begins with informing us "that application has been made to our *ſuperiors*, by the *clergy of ſeveral of the colonies*, requeſting one or more biſhops to be ſent to America;" he complains of "unprecedented hardſhips," and "intollerable grievances," ſuffered by the "church" the "American church," the "church of England in America" for want of "an American Epiſcopate" and upon this founds his Appeal to the public.

We ſhould be obliged to the Doctor, if he would inform us in plain terms, who are theſe *ſuperiors*, to whom the *Clergy* have applied; by whom theſe Biſhops are to be ſent; by what authority this American Epiſcopate is to be eſtabliſhed; or who are the authors of theſe *intolerable grievances* and *unprecedented hardſhips*, that we may the better judge, whether the apprehenſions on account of our civil liberties, which this avowed application has raiſed in the minds of many people, be well or ill founded. As he has appealed to the public, would it not be proper for him to inform us, againſt whom he appeals? Whether againſt the King his Miniſters and the Britiſh Parliament, for not redreſſing thoſe grievances, of which he complains, and for not eſtabliſhing Epiſcopacy in America, as he ſeems to think they ought to have done? Or whether the appeal is made againſt thoſe, who, thro' fear of an invaſion and infringement of their civil and religious liberties, think it their duty to oppoſe ſuch an eſtabliſhment? If againſt the former, the court muſt indeed be auguſt and reſpectable, which he has conſtituted to take cognizance of our Sovereign and the Britiſh Parliament. If againſt the latter, as by the rules of all well eſtabliſhed courts, both Plantiffs and Defendants are excluded from judging in their own cauſe, I fancy there will be few in America to ſit in Judgment. For let the Doctor flatter as much as he pleaſes, if ever the attempt be made, he will find that the prejudices and objections of moſt of our colonies are too deeply rooted and too well founded, for them ever to ſubmit quietly to an American Epiſcopate, eſtabliſhed over them even by Act of Parliament; this would be to deſtroy their charters, laws and their very conſtitutions; and it will be well if the Doctor and his aſſociates are not conſidered as abettors of Mr Greenville and thoſe enemies of America, who are exerting their utmoſt endeavours to ſtrip us of our moſt ſacred, invaluable and inherent Rights; to reduce us to the ſtate of Slaves; and to tax us by laws, to which we never have aſſented, nor can aſſent.

We would alſo aſk the Doctor, why is the application made for a Biſhop at this particular time when the liberties of America are at ſtake? Why are ſome inſinuations of diſloyalty thrown out againſt his American brethren? For what are the tendency of his political reaſons, but to inflame the jealouſy of the people of G. Britain? Can there be no biſhops without eſtabliſhments; no ordinations without act of Parliament? Muſt this be a new and a primitive, or a part of the Engliſh Epiſcopate.

The claims of the Doctor, without an eſtabliſhment, notwithſtanding all his ſeeming modeſty and candor, are too great, not to awaken jealouſies in the minds of free born Americans, if none had been conceived there before.

The "Church" the American Church, "the Church of England in America," are the names by which he affects to diſtinguiſh that denomination of Chriſtians, to which he belongs. I wiſh the Doctor would pleaſe to define his term, and tell us what he means by Church, and why that name ſhould be applied to Engliſh Epiſcopalians only. Are not the Lutheran and Chriſtian churches, are not the congregational, conſociated and Preſbyterian churches, are not the Baptiſt, the Quaker & all other churches in America, of what denomination ſoever they be, Members of Chriſt's catholic church, if they profeſs Faith in Chriſt & hold the great eſſentials of Chriſtianity? or does he mean to lay ſuch a ſtreſs on the unbroken ſucceſſion, and on Epiſcopacy as by law eſtabliſhed in England, as to make theſe eſſential to the being of a church. His words indeed ſeem to import as much, where he ſays, *Men may ridicule the notion of uninterrupted ſucceſſion as they pleaſe* but "*if the ſucceſſion be once broken and the powers of ordination once loſt, not all the Men on Earth, not all the Angels in Heaven, without an immediate commiſſion from Chriſt, can reſtore it. It is as great an abſurdity for a man to preach without being properly ſent as it is to hear without a preacher, or to believe in him of whom they have never heard.*" This may be the Doctor's private opinion borrowed from the non jurors and other diſturbers of the church and ſtate during the Reigns of King William, Queen Ann and King George the firſt, but ſurely it is not the doctrine of the church of England; it has long ſince been diſclaimed by ſome of its greateſt Doctors and ableſt Divines. However, I ſhould be glad the Doctor would explain himſelf further, and try to reconcile theſe high notions with Chriſtian charity, and with the validity of ordination in the foreign proteſtant Churches, or of thoſe who make no pretences to an unbroken ſucceſſion. The candor of his ſentiments and (if we may believe him) of the Doctrine and belief of the church of England, with regard to the government of thoſe churches in America, which are not Epiſcopal is worthy of notice. "*If*, ſays he, *according to the doctrine and belief of the church of England, none have a right to govern the church but biſhops, then the American church muſt be without government.*" (27) But leaſt we may have miſunderſtood him, we deſire he may tell us, whether he means that the Epiſcopal Chriſtians are the only Church in America, and conſequently excludes all other churches who want Biſhops, from being Members of the American church; or whether he would aſſert that all others are without order and government for want of Biſhops & therefore undeſerving the names of Churches.

The "*Church of England in America*" which he often repeats, is a new expreſſion, unwarranted by Scripture, not known in law, and hardly intelligible in language, and therefore wants explanation. We read in ſcripture of the church of Antioch, of Corinth and of Rome; and of the churches of Aſia & Judea; but we no where read of the church of Jeruſalem in Rome, or of the church of Judea in Europe or Aſia; in like manner, we hear of the church of England, the church of Ireland, and the church of Scotland; but the church of England in America is a new mode of expreſſion: Yet by this new fangled term, the Doctor & other Miſſionaries affect to diſtinguiſh themſelves and their followers, while with an air of arrogance and ſuperciliouſneſs, they call other denominations of Chriſtians, Diſſenters.

We apprehend this is not a meer impropriety of ſpeech adopted by a man who ſeems not to be one of the moſt correct writers, but a phraſe artfully introduced with a ſiniſter deſign.

The Doctor cannot have read ſo little either of civil or eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, or be ſo very little acquainted with mankind as not to know the magic of words, and the blind devotion paid to names and ſounds. The words *Pope* and *Prieſt* carry great reverence with them in ſome countries and terrible confuſions and animoſities have been raiſed in other countries by the words *Church*, *Clergy*, *Divine-Right*, *Uninterrupted Succeſſion*, *Indelible character* and ſuch like undefined Nonſenſe; we hope the like Game will never be played in America.

The "*National Religion*" is another phraſe of the Doctor's, wherewith he graces the peculiar tenets of his Church; with what view he uſes it, we may eaſily gueſs from the privileges he has annexed to it, and the Doctrine he teaches and confines with an "*indeed*" concerning it. Thoſe ſays he, "who diſſent from the *National Religion*, have, *indeed*, no Natural Right to any degree of civil or military power." (109) As the Doctor in another place declares, that "nothing has been aſſerted in the courſe of his work, but what the author believes, upon good evidence, to be true." We hope he will produce his evidence to prove this doctrine, which ſounds ſtrange in an American Ear. In the mean time, we would aſk him, why might not Chriſtianity have been allowed the honor of being called the National Religion? Or why is Epiſcopacy alone honored with that name? Is it becauſe it is eſtabliſhed by law in England? Is not Preſbytery alſo eſtabliſhed by law, and was it not eſtabliſhed in 1707, a more enlightened age ſurely than that in which Epiſcopacy was eſtabliſhed at the reformation? If the one is a National Church, becauſe eſtabliſhed in England, why not the other, becauſe eſtabliſhed in Scotland? But what is this to us in America? Becauſe theſe forms are eſtabliſhed in Great Britain, muſt they alſo be eſtabliſhed here? Many thouſands fled to the wilds of America from Epiſcopal tyranny and perſecution and to enjoy the free exerciſe of Religion in a way moſt agreeable to their conſciences, (and as they conceived) to ſcripture and reaſon; eſtabliſhed colonies, formed governments, framed laws and founded churches; and muſt all theſe be termed diſſenters, becauſe the Doctor & they differ? Or have they "no Natural Right to any degree of civil and military power," becauſe they are not of the Natural Religion, that is, if we believe the Doctor, the religion which he and, "*the Clergy of the ſeveral colonies* (meaning the Miſſionaries) *profeſs*?"

It is not doubted but every man who wiſhes to be free will by all lawful ways in his power oppoſe the eſtabliſhment of any one denomination in America, the preventing which is the only means of ſecuring their Natural Rights to all thoſe at leaſt who may differ from that denomination. The Doctor ſeems ſenſible that the oppoſition to theſe Lordly Prelates will not wholly reſt with thoſe whom *he* terms diſſenters, that their encroachments in civil matters are diſagreeable to very many who admit their authority in the church; he therefore ſolemnly aſſures us that "*the Biſhops*" he deſires, "ſhall not interfere with the property or privileges, whether civil or religious of *Churchmen* or *Diſſenters*"—"that they ſhall only ordain and govern the Clergy & adminiſter confirmation to thoſe who ſhall deſire it." But when he comes to explain himſelf farther, he cautiouſly interſperſes the words, *at* "*Preſent*," "*Now*" and ſuch qualifying expreſſions as leave the Biſhops when once eſtabliſhed a full liberty to revive every claim and privilege they have ever made or enjoyed. Even with regard to Tithes (105) while he

Turn to the laſt Page for the Remainder.

* Suppoſed to be Wrote by Mr Levinſtone of New York, or [redacted] Livingſton. By Mr Smith

Smith of New York—or Mr Livingſtone.
The pieces Called the Centinel, were wrote it is ſuppoſed by Mr

Copy of a LETTER *ſent from the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. the Earl of* SHELBURNE, *occaſioned by his Lordſhip's Letter to his Excellency Governor* BERNARD, *read to the Houſe by the Secretary, by his Excellency's Order.* [See ſaid Letter in our Paper of the 9th of March laſt.]

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Feb.* 22. 1768.

My Lord,

HIS Excellency Governor Bernard has been pleaſed to give Orders to the Secretary of this province to read to the Houſe of Repreſentatives a letter he had received from your Lordſhip, dated Whitehall the 17th of September, 1767; which having done, the Secretary withdrew, without leaving a copy as uſual.

The Houſe were both grieved and aſtoniſhed, to find your Lordſhip, under a neceſſity of expreſſing ſuch unfavorable ſentiments of the two Houſes of the General Aſſembly, as well as of ſome particular Members of this Houſe, altogether ſtrangers to you, with regard to the election of Councellors in May laſt. They obſerved, that your Lordſhip's letter had a reference to ſeveral of his Excellency's letters, upon which your ſentiments ſeemed to be founded: And as his Excellency had intimated to the Speaker of the Houſe, his deſire of having a copy of a certain letter which the Houſe had directed to be ſent to the Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes of Aſſembly in the other Colonies, a copy of which it is preſumed will be laid before your Lordſhip; the Houſe appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency and acquaint him, that they were ready to lay before him the ſaid letter, and their whole proceedings, relating to an important affair then before them, if he ſhould deſire it. And the ſame committee was directed, humbly to requeſt his Excellency to favour the Houſe with a copy of your Lordſhip's letter, together with his own letters to which it referred. Whereupon meſſages paſſed between the Governor and Houſe, which the Houſe beg leave to incloſe to your Lordſhip. (b)

As the Houſe think they have juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, that his Excellency's letters to your Lordſhip contain, at leaſt, an implication of charge and accuſation againſt them, which they are kept in ignorance of; they rely upon your known candor and juſtice, that upon this their humble requeſt, you will be pleaſed to give Orders that copies be laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives; that they may have the opportunity of vindicating themſelves and their conſtituents, & of happily removing from your mind an opinion of them, grounded, as your Lordſhip might then reaſonably judge, upon good information, as having behaved in a manner unbecoming the character of loyal ſubjects. They hope you will be ſo favourable as to ſuſpend your further judgment of them, till they can be made acquainted with the matters that may have been alledged againſt them, and can make their defence. In the mean time, they beg leave juſt to mention to your Lordſhip, that the elections of the laſt May, ſo far as this Houſe had a part in them, were made with a freedom and deliberation, ſuitable to the importance of them: That they were influenced by no motives, but the proſperity of his Majeſty's government and the happineſs of his ſubjects: That the non-election of ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed character and ſtation, was by no means the effect of party prejudice, private reſentment, or motives ſtill more blameable; but the reſult of calm reflection upon the danger that might accrue to our excellent conſtitution, and the liberties of the people, from too great a union of the legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers of government, which, in the opinion of the greateſt writers, ought always to be kept ſeperate: Nor was this a new opinion, formed at a certain period; but it has been the prevailing ſentiment of many of the moſt ſenſible and unexceptionable gentlemen in the province, for many years paſt; upon principles, which your Lordſhip's thorough knowledge of the conſtitution and the juſt balance of the ſeveral powers of government, this Houſe is aſſured, will juſtify. And although his Excellency was pleaſed to exerciſe his undoubted right of negativing ſome of the gentlemen elected, the Houſe have had no reaſon to alter their opinion of them, as being unexceptionable in point of ability, fortune and character. They beg pardon for this further trouble given to your Lordſhip which they could not avoid; being ſollicitous to ſet their conduct in its true point of light before you: And they rely upon your known juſtice, that you will intercede with the Throne for this Province. They are aſſured, that your Lordſhip will not ſuffer a Province to be miſrepreſented, even by perſons in ſtation here: And if there be any ſuch, they flatter themſelves, that their removal will render this people happy in the eſteem of the parent country, and much more ſo in the ſmiles of the beſt of Kings. Signed by the Speaker.

TO BE SOLD,

By Order of the Superiour Court,

The Real Eſtate in *Brookline*,

of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; deceaſed.—— For further Information Enquire of RICHARD GRIDLEY, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

Laſt Friday Morning arrived Capt. Scott *in a Brig from* London, *by whom we have public Prints to the* 13*th of* February, *from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

Whitehall, February 2. 1768.

THE King has been pleaſed to iſſue his commiſſion under the Great Seal, authoriſing and impowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraſer, Eſqrs. or any two of them, to execute the office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Seal, for and during the ſpace and term of ſix weeks, and alſo to grant, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, to the Right Hon. William Earl of Chatham, the ſaid Office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Seal, from and after the ſaid term of ſix weeks, or other ſooner determination of the ſaid commiſſion.

LONDON.

Feb 6. There is an account by the way of France that the Spaniards and Portugueſe have entered with united Forces into Paraguay, the Jeſuits oppoſed them with an armed force, but that after a ſharp and obſtinate fight, 130 of the brethren were made priſoners, and directly hanged on the ſpot.

The inhabitants of Boſton perſevere in their reſolution of diſcouraging Britiſh manufactures in New-England. They complain that near a million of money has been remitted from thence to England for duties on ſugar, molaſſes, rum, cocoa, &c. and that the province is utterly unable to ſupport ſuch a drain.

Feb. 10. It is ſaid that the patriotiſm of a certain N——n will ſhortly be reſtored to its ancient ſplendor and unrivalled luſtre, by his procuring a pardon for a certain exile; and thereby reſtoring to his country a patriot who has ſuffered more for it than perhaps any one in the preſent age or nation.

The partizans of Mr. Wilkes give out that he will ſoon be appointed Governor of the Bahama Iſlands.

The affairs of our colonies being at length, moſt happily for them, as well as for the mother country, put under the direction of a Nobleman, long diſtinguiſhed for his great abilities and his truly patriotic ſpirit, who has thoroughly ſtudied them, perfectly underſtands them, and pays a due regard to their importance, it is juſtly hoped that many groſs abuſes therein, which have been too long overlooked, or connived at, will now be rectified, and many new and ſalutary regulations introduced, which are greatly wanted.

Feb. 13. Yeſterday Lord Baltimore ſurrendered himſelf in the court of King's Bench: the counſel for the Crown were Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Dunning, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Serjeant Davy; for his Lordſhip, Mr. Eyre, Recorder, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr. Thurlow. When after ſeveral learned debates, his Lordſhip was admitted to bail, himſelf in 4000 l. and four ſureties in 1000 l. each, and the two women were alſo admitted to bail, themſelves in 400 l. and four ſureties in 100 l. each.

Philadelphia, March 31. 1768.

On Saturday laſt at a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of this City, to conſider of a Letter from the Merchants in Boſton, *the following Piece was read.*

To the *Merchants* & *Traders* of the City *Philadelphia.*

THE worthy and patriotic Writer of the Farmer's Letters has clearly demonſtrated, that the liberties of the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, have been moſt cruelly violated, by the late parliamentary impoſitions on Paper, &c. *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue upon us without our conſent.* Every lover of his country muſt therefore rejoice in ſeeing thoſe meaſures taken, which are moſt likely to obtain redreſs of our preſent grievances.

The merchants of *Boſton* have unanimouſly reſolved to ſuſpend the importation of Goods from Great-Britain, during 12 months, provided the colonies of *New-York, Pennſylvania*, &c. think proper to adopt the ſame meaſure, and the act, ſo juſtly complained of, be not repealed. The efficacy of ſuch a reſolution has moſt happily been experienced by the late abolition of the *Stamp act*, & cannot if now agreed upon by us, fail of obtaining a ſpeedy and effectual relief from *this grievance*. Our prudence and virtue had all the ſucceſs then that could be expected; nor is there a ſingle circumſtance againſt us *now*, that did not militate againſt us *then*. On the other hand, we have many reaſons to encourage our perſeverance in aſſerting our juſt rights, that did not ſubſiſt at that time.

In the firſt place, we have the happy example. 2dly, We have the two moſt popular Men in the kingdom, Lord *Chatham* and Lord *Camden* on our ſide, who have repeatedly declared, *that we could not be taxed without our conſent.* 3dly, The efforts we lately made, evidently prove, that we cannot ſuffer any great inconvenience from agreeing to the above meaſure; but rather, that ſuch determination will be univerſally beneficial, by inclining us to be more frugal, affording our merchants time to collect their debts and enabling them to diſcharge thoſe they owe to the mother-country. But ſuppoſe a few individuals might ſuffer a preſent diſadvantage by a proſecution of this meaſure, will any man offer that as a plea for not ſubſcribing to a propoſal, evidently calculated to promote his country's good? Dare he bring ſelf-intereſt in the oppoſite ſcale, and be the means of entailing laſting *infamy* and *miſchief* on himſelf, his poſterity, and his country?—The opinion I have always had of my countrymen, obliges me to think we have no ſuch ſordid ſpirits among us, but that every one will lend a willing hand to perfect what *Boſton* has begun.

If we do not exert ourſelves now, when taxed by Parliament, under the exploded notion of *virtual repreſentation*, when ſhall we exert ourſelves? Is there any thing in the *name* of the *Stamp act*, that ought to make it more reaſonable to oppoſe *that*, than to oppoſe *this*? The merchants of this City are now called upon by their vigilant neighbors to unite with them in a meaſure which is greatly conſiſtent with our ſafety, and particularly well adapted to our circumſtances; let us not therefore by lukewarmneſs, ſelf-intereſt, or diſaffection to the public weal, deſtroy the noble & neceſſary zeal that is now ſpreading from province to province, and give occaſion to future ages of lamenting our too ſubmiſſive and puſillanimous conduct.

I am clearly of opinion, that the fate of the late Act wholly depends on the conduct of the merchants in this city at this criſis. If they enter, as I doubt not they will, into the ſame ſpirited and unanimous reſolutions they did two years paſt, the exemplary behavior of ſo reſpectful a body, will be followed by every other colony, which has not already embraced the ſame meaſures. The influence of ſuch a conduct upon the merchants, traders & manufacturers in Great Britain, will indubitably be as great as we can wiſh; and if they are *properly* affected by this conduct, we know of a certainty how the reſt of the nation will *think* and *act*. On the other hand, if the merchants of this town will not join with our brethren of *Boſton* in their reſolution, the other colonies will grow languid in the cauſe, and we may thank ourſelves for the preſent, and every future burden our inexcuſable *ſleepineſs* may encourage the preſent or any future *Grenville* to lay upon our backs."

A letter from St. Euſtatia ſays, that 10 ſail of the line, and a number of tranſports with 3000 troops, were arrived at Guadaloup, & that it was the opinion of every perſon there, they ſhould have a WAR ſoon. That in the St. Kitts paper there are orders to repair all the forts, and to ſee that there are proviſions enough for 500 men on Brimſtone Hill, and alſo to get the militia in good order.——

By a perſon from Michilimacac, we are informed, that about 3 months ago, Major Rogers, with 13 men, were ambuſhed by 150 Tonwou Indians about 3 miles from the fort, who fired at them ſeveral times, killed 6 of the number, wounded 4, and took Major Rogers priſoner, whom they intended to carry home and ſacrifice with all the cruelty of inveterate revenge; but a party of about 90, from the fort, attacking the Indians, the Major made his eſcape, and got ſafe back to the fort again. This is what probably gave occaſion to the report lately mentioned of his having been killed by them.

BOSTON, April 11. 1768.

On the 3d of laſt Month died at Williamsburg, Virginia, after a tedious Illneſs, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, over which had preſided 10 Years, much to his own honor and the Eaſe and Satisfaction of the Inhabitants. He died in his 65th Year.

Laſt Tueſday Evening died at Cambridge, after an Illneſs of four Days, Mr. SHUTE BERNARD, the fourth Son of his Excellency the Governor, in the 16th Year of his Age.—His Genius, and his Underſtanding were good—his Example worthy of Imitation.

Wedneſday Morning died of a paralytic Diſorder, JOHN CLARK, Eſq; of this Town, Phyſician, aged 70 Years.

Same Day died Mrs. Elizabeth Whitwell, Wife to Mr. Samuel Whitwell, of this Town, Leather-dreſſer.

On the 30th ult. after a tedious Illneſs, died at Salem, in the 22d Year of her Age, Miſs Anna Cabot, eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Francis Cabot, a noted Merchant of that Town.

At a Meeting, laſt Monday, of the Wardens, Veſtry, &c. of Chriſt-Church, in this Town, they Voted an Invitation to the Rev. Mr. *Mather Byles*, Paſtor of a Congregational Church at New London, to be Miniſter thereof, in the Room of the Rev. Dr. *Cutler*, lately deceaſed; which Invitation 'tis tho't he will accept.

On Monday laſt the Rev. Mr. *Walter* was unanimouſly choſen Miniſter of Trinity Church, in this Town, in the Room of the late Rev. Mr. *Hooper*, deceaſed.

On Friday laſt the ancient Artillery Company made choice of the Rev. Mr. *Aaron Smith*, of Marlborough, to preach their anniverſary Election Sermon, the firſt Monday in June next.

We hear that *Joſhua Howe*, the famous Money-maker, was lately taken at Cohaſs, and committed to Goal in New-Hampſhire Government, with one *John Snow*, on ſuſpicion of their being concerned in counterfeiting Dollars, &c. It is ſaid there is a Clan of theſe Gentry of at leaſt 500, who correſpond thro' all the Colonies, as far as No. Carolina. *Howe* denies his being concerned in manufacturing any money, but acknowledges he lets out certain Tools at ten Dollars per Day.

(a) vid page 39

vid. the Election pa. 658 vol 1.

‖ The circular Letter vid page 43.

(b) Turn to the Index to find the Meſſages.

(c) vid Letters page 781. Vol 1.

(d) vid the Duty Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

(e) vid the Stamp Act pa 53. Vol 1

(f) vid Chathams (alias Pitts) Speech. page 403 Vol. 1

(g) vid Camdens ditto page 10.

(h) vid. act. page 735 Vol. 1.

(i) vid. page 265. Vol. 1

◊ Nobleman * For a Rape — Attorney General v Mr Wilkes & L.d Hillsborough: Judge Hutchinson, Judge Oliver, Sec. Oliver, Mr Trowbridge, a Pitiful Creature. See Page 494.

By Capt. Scott from London, we have advice of the arrival of Capt. Hall from this Place.

Capt. Scott on his paſſage, off Scilly, ſpoke with Capt. Thacher, in a Brig bound from hence for Briſtol, who had been out 30 Days; they informed him that the Day before they ſaw a Brig which they took to be Capt. Cazneau, from this Port for London.

The Captains Dixey and Davies ſailed from London for this Port about the ſame time as Capt. Scott. And the Captains Freeman, Jenkins, and Jarvis, would be ready ſoon after.

The Hope, Davis, for New-York, ſailed with Capt. Scott and the New-Edward, Millar, a few Days before.——Capt. Sparks, for Philadelphia, would be ready to ſail in a ſhort Time.

The Captains Barnard and Gardner, in a Brig and Schooner, which ſailed from Nantucket for London in November laſt, where not arrived when Capt. Scott came from thence.

Laſt Week arrived here, after a tedious Paſſage from St. Euſtatia, Capt. Manley, who in beating on this Coaſt in the late ſevere Weather, had his Cooper, named Joſeph Gilchriſt, waſhed off the Bowſprit and drowned; and the Mate had his Feet & Hands very much froze, as they had not been able to kindle any Fire for near three Weeks.

We learn from Rhode Iſland, that their Honors, Meſſrs. *Hopkins* and *Ward*, who have annually been Candidates for the Office of Governor of that Colony for many Years paſt, have mutually reſolved to reſign their Pretentions in favor of Col. *Joſias Lyndon*, who, for the ſake of reſtoring unanimity to the Government, has conſented to the Nomination.

Laſt Week one *Lue Teaſe*, a noted Dutch Sawyer in Town, was committed to Goal, charged with receiving from a Gentleman's Servant, at ſundry times, a large Quantity of Goods, knowing them to be ſtollen.

Laſt Friday Night the Store of Meſſrs. Powells, on the Long Wharf, was broke open, but it is ſaid the Rogues were diſappointed in their expected Booty of Caſh, tho' they made diligent Search for it in the Deſk and other Places.

Several ſmall Articles have lately been ſtollen out of the Grocery Stores on the Long Wharf, in the Day Time, ſuppoſed by ſome of thoſe lazy Rogues which have lately ſwarmed among us, who prefer Pilfering to honeſt Labor; which may ſerve as a Caution to the Storekeepers to be a little more watchful, that ſo by detecting ſome of them, an Example may be made to others.

It is thought the ſevere cold Weather this Seaſon will be very detrimental to the Engliſh Grain, that the Cattle in the Towns to the North-Weſt are likely to ſuffer greatly for want of Food, as the Snow, about 40 Miles from hence, was very lately from 3 to 4 Feet deep; many People that have from 18 to 30 Head of Cattle to feed, have not more than one Ton, and others only a few Hundreds of Hay remaining of their Stock.

☞ *Some other Articles of Intelligence, and ſeveral Advertiſements are omitted for want of Room.*

Gilbert Deblois

Notifies his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has juſt imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, and to be ſold at his SHOP, oppoſite School-Street, BOSTON,

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods,

ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Choice Bohea & Hyſon Tea, Pepper, and other Spices; a genteel Aſſortment of China; beſt Gun-Powder, Lead, Shot, Nails, Steel, Wool Cards, Cod Lines, Paper, Engliſh and Dutch Looking Glaſſes, Broom and other Bruſhes, Mops, choice Velvet Corks, Canes, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *The Prices of the above GOODS will be ſo low that they can't be ſold on any other Terms than for ready Money.* April 11. 1768.

Bohea Tea

Pepper, Cheſhire Cheeſe, Spices, &c. Imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from *London*,

To be ſold by *Winſlow Taylor*

In King Street.

Beſt *London* Bohea Tea,

4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Glaſs, Seine Twine, a few Pieces of Iriſh Linnen, &c.

To be ſold very cheap by

Eliſha Hutchinſon.

TO BE SOLD

A very commodious Dwelling-Houſe and Land in Bennett-Street, near Dr. *Cutler's* Church, late in the Poſſeſſion of Capt. *Benjamin Hammet*, with four Rooms on a Floor, back Kitchen, a good Well of Water, a large Garden, Stable, &c. the Houſe in good Repair, fit for a Gentleman's Seat. Enquire of *Thomas Flucker*, Eſq; Mr. *Nath. Greenwood*, and Mr. *John White*.

Jonathan & John Amory

at their Store in King-Street Boſton, are now opening a large Aſſortment of Goods, which they import from the firſt Hands, & ſell at the loweſt Rate, by Wholeſale only,

Among which are

CALICOES
Peneaſcoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Pariſnet
Dimities
Fuſtians
Jeans
Thickſets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large Aſſortment Fans
Sagathies
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanſkins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerſeys & Plains
Emboſs'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearſkins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Ruſſells
Worſted Damaſks
Everlaſtings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlix
Dowlaſs
Piſtol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklingburgs
Diapers
Ruſſia Linnen
Cambricks
Lawns
Long Lawns
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Iriſh Linnens
Iriſh Sheetings
Printed Linens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Ruſſia Drabs
Checks of all ſorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Ticks
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Pluſhes
Capuchin Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Alamodes

VELVETS
Silk Handkerchiefs
Grizetts
Broglios
Miſſinets
Poplins
Allapeens
Bombazeens
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorſeteens
Incle Luteſtring
Ell-wide Perſians
Muſlins
Ribbons of all ſorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities of all ſorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping
Pins of all ſorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail & Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all ſorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk and Hair and Silk Twiſt Buttons
Silk Twiſt
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for Working
Worſted for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all ſorts
Combs of all ſorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets & Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glaſs
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaverit, and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

Blanchard & Hancock

Oppoſite the CONDUIT,

Have juſt imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, and the laſt Veſſel from BRISTOL,

A general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Pewter Wares,

Which they are determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, for Caſh only.

☞ Wool, Cotton and Clothier's Cards, Beſt Velvet Corks, &c. &c.

Imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from *London*, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods, the whole procured on the very beſt TERMS, & will be ſold for the loweſt Advance (by Wholeſale) for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

N. B. Indigo, Carolina Sole Leather, and a few Caſks New Rice.

Caſh given for good Pot-Aſh.

Beſt Bohea Tea

With a good Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India Goods,

Juſt Imported in the *Lydia*, Captain SCOTT, by

Samuel Eliot,

And will be ſold at the very cheapeſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his SHOP, near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

Where may be alſo had,

4d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Window Glaſs, beſt Wool Cards, Piſtol Powder, Kippen's & Tilloch's Snuff, Looking-Glaſſes, China Ware, &c.——

Imported in the Brig Lydia, *Capt.* Scott, *from* LONDON, *And to be ſold by*

William Bant,

At his Shop in Cornhill,

A general Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India GOODS,

ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.

Where thoſe who will favor him with their Cuſtom may always depend upon being well uſed.

Cyrus Baldwin

Acquaints his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he is juſt arrived from *LONDON* with Capt. *Scott*, with

A neat Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons (which he is now opening at his Shop, the Sign of the *Three Nuns* in Cornhill, *Boſton*) and will ſell at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh.

A Quantity of Homeſpun Cloth of various Sorts, for Mens Apparel, to be ſold at HENRY PERKINS's Shop in Cornhill, near the Town-Houſe

The Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the third Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock P. M. *Boſton, April* 11. 1768.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. *Eleazer Johnſon*, late of *Charleſtown*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *Eleazer Johnſon*, of *Boſton*, or *Jonathan Bradiſh*, of *Charleſtown*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Parcel of black Silk Handkerchiefs, black Breeches Patterns, &c.—Fine & coarſe Checks—fine & coarſe Linens—coarſe Stockings—coarſe blue Cloths, &c. (ſuitable for Whalemen & Fiſhermen)—Alſo—Chints, Callicoes, Threads, &c.

THIS EVENING—MONDAY—*NORTH-END.*

To be ſold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, TO-MORROW, the 12th Inſtant,

At *JOSHUA BLANCHARD's* on Dock Square,

All his Shop Goods, conſiſting of Broad-Cloths, Kerſeys Whitney, Calamancoes, Hoſiery, ſtriped Hollands, Ribbons, Gimps, and all ſorts of Trimmings, figured & plain Satin, Capuchin Silks, Womens Hatts and Bonnets, Pluſh, cotton Velvets, bone and blown Lace, ſtriped Swanſkin, Buttons, Fans, Damaſcus for Waiſtcoats, with a great Variety of other Articles.

☞ The Sale to begin at X o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Day to Day until all are Sold. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

*** *No Goods will be delivered to any of the Purchaſers till the Sale is entirely finiſhed, unleſs it be to thoſe that live in the Country.*

On *Wedneſday* next the 13th Inſt.

At ONE o'Clock, *preciſely*,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-ſtreet,

40 Crates of Sheet Glaſs, which may be viewed any Time before the Sale, at the Brick Store under the Care of Meſſrs Barnard and Wheelwright, on Oliver's Dock.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

vide page 71

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he is obviating objections that might be raised on account of them, he expresses himself with such cautious ambiguity, as to leave it doubtful whether he does not mean that a Bishop established in America may claim & recover them by the laws in England. Nay such ideas of grandeur and magnificence has the Doctor united with the word *Bishop*, that while he is pleading for such as he calls Primitive Bishops, he hints at Lordly Revenues; he lets us know a committee was extraordinarily appointed to find out ways and means for the maintenance and support of Bishops in America; (49) that "a fund has been established for that particular purpose for more than half a Century past;" that many Thousand Pounds have been contributed to increase this fund. (108) But, "if this stock is not sufficient for the support of a proper Episcopate in America," "*should a general Tax be laid on the country and thereby a sum raised sufficient for the purpose*" "*this would be no mighty hardship on the country*;" and he who would think much of paying it, "*deserves not to be considered in the light of a good subject*." (107) That hereafter they may be invested with some degree of civil power worthy their acceptance. (120) In short hints, that legislative and executive powers may both be placed in their hands. (ibidem) And with all these Princely Revenues, with all this accession of power, what are they to do? Only to ordain and govern the Clergy? No: They are "*to defend and protect both the Clergy and Laity*." These things are so unlike the appearance of a primitive Bishop, that we must say that though "at present" we hear the Voice of Jacob, we see and may "hereafter" feel the rough and hairy hands of Esau.

One thing more I would beg to know from the Doctor, what assurances (besides his own, which are too weak to be relied on in so momentous an affair) are we to have that Bishops will be sent over with such limited powers? Attempts are made upon American Liberty from a quarter, where it ought not to be expected. A temper is shewn by some leading Prelates even now in England, that will not suffer us to place a confidence in them. One of them at the head of the Society for propagating the Gospel was not ashamed to oppose a plan for the conversion of the Indians, because concerted by a denomination of Christians who "followed not with him." Another of them lately attended the Board of Trade to prevent the grant of a charter to the Presbyterian Church in New-York.

But suppose these Bishops sent over with these limited powers, is there any probability they will be content with them? Can we suppose that the Clergy of a Society, which thinks itself peculiarly entitled to National Favour, and asserts itself to be so essentially connected with the state, will, if once established ever give ease or peace to other churches in America, whom they now treat as dissenters until they have a plenary possession of every privilege enjoyed by the Church in England by law established? With Bishops at their head, will not the cry be as loud, if they have not ecclesiastical courts, for discipline and to harrass their neighbours? A Bishop without a court, is as unparalleled as any hardship complained of? Again must not the *Clergy* have a maintenance? The Society for propogating the Gospel is not able to provide for all that may be ordained; the Episcopal congregations cannot maintain them; must they then starve in America? When in England they have a legal right to the Tithes? Will not the cry at last be, nay does not the Doctor almost make it already, that they alone have a right to all places of power and profit in the colonies as well as in England and Ireland, because the most friendly to Monarchy?

We hope the Doctor will explain himself fully, and resolve the Doubts and Queries we have here proposed. On some other occasion we may enter the lists and examine his Divine Right of Diocesan Episcopacy; his unbroken succession; the connection between natural rights, and a national religion; his doctrine of Tithes; the numbers of his denomination and their unparalleled sufferings in America, &c, &c, &c. continued page 75 N.

This is to give public Notice,

That we the Subscribers have made an Assessment agreeable to an Order of the Great and General Court at *Boston*, in *January* 1765, of *one half Penny* per Acre for two Years on all the uncultivated Lands in the Town of *Colrain*, viz. for the Years 1765 & 1766, and posted up the same according to the Direction of the Law: we shall proceed by Publick Vendue on Thursday the Seventh of *July* next, to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mr. *James Stewart*, Inholder in *Colrain*, to make Sale of the Lands or so much of the Lands of such Proprietors or Owners of Lands in said Town as have hitherto neglected to pay the said Taxes, as shall be necessary to answer said Taxes and the intervening Charges, unto Mr. *George Breakenridge*, Collector, or *James Stewart*, jun'r. Treasurer: And the said Vendue will be continued, if needful, from Time to Time till the whole Affair is finished.

Colrain, March 18th 1768. *George Clark*, *Matthew Bolton*, *James Stewart* jun } Assessors of said Tax by Order of the Gen. Court.

A Set of new warranted Whale Irons,
To be sold by
William Bant
At his Shop in Cornhill.
Where may be had
A general Assortment of
English and India GOODS.

A few Firkins of Butter
To be sold at
Richard Clarke & *Son*'s Store,
Very Cheap.

TO BE SOLD,
33 Hogsheads of choice Pollock.
Enquire of *Henry Lloyd*,
At Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf.

Lately taken up in the Windward Passage, a Negro Man in a Canoe; it appears that he is a Creole of *Jamaica*, and has had several Masters there, but some Years ago sold to the *French*, from whence he was making his Escape: The Owner may have him again by proving his Property and paying the Charges.
Apply to LEVI STUTSON.
Boston, March 30. 1768.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Printed on a large Type and fine Paper,
And to be sold at the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE,
North Side of King-street,
LETTERS
From a FARMER in *PENNSYLVANIA*
To the INHABITANTS of the
BRITISH COLONIES.
To which is added,
The Letter of Thanks of the Town of *Boston*.
Price two Pistareen.

Among the WRITERS in favour of the COLONIES, the FARMER shines unrivalled, for *strength* of *Argument*, *Elegance* of *Diction*, *Knowledge* in the *Laws* of *Great-Britain*, and the *true interest* of the COLONIES: A *pathetic* and *persuasive Eloquence* runs through the whole of these Letters: They have been printed in every *Colony* from *Florida* to *Nova-Scotia*; and the *universal applause*, so justly bestowed on the AUTHOR, hath fully testified the GRATITUDE of the PEOPLE of AMERICA, for such an *able Adviser* and *affectionate Friend*.
Boston, March 29. 1768.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
The Appeal to the Public answered,
In Behalf of the Non Episcopal Churches in *America*;
Containing,
Remarks on what Dr. *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points,—
The Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office.—Reasons for sending *Bishops* to *America*.—The Plan on which it is proposed to send them.—And the *Objections* against sending them obviated and refuted.
Wherein the
Reasons for an *American Episcopate* are shewn to be insufficient, and the *Objections* against it in full Force.
By CHARLES CHAUNCY. *D. D.*
And Pastor of the First Church of Christ in *Boston*:
N. B. *Dr.* Mayhew's *Objections against the proposed Plan for an* American Episcopate *are inserted at large in the above Work.*
Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT, in Cornhill, *Boston*:
Where may be had, A few of
Dr. CHAUNCY's Discourse at the *Dudleian* Lecture, on the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination.—His Sermon on the Repeal of the Stamp-act.—Also, his Remarks on the Bishop of *Landaff*'s Society Sermon.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Sugar-House in Brattle-Street,
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Deer-Skins, Sole Leather and Flour; as well as Loaf Sugar and Brown Sugar, by
James Murray.

TO BE SOLD
A handsome Dwelling House with a large Barn, just repaired, 5 Acres of choice Land, a young Orchard and Garden, the Land fenced in with Stone Wall, the Front of the House Board Fenced, a good Well of Water, with a Pump in it, and is pleasantly situated ¼ of a Mile from *Little-Cambridge* Meeting-House: Enquire of *Edward Stow*, at South-End, *Boston*.
N. B. A compleat Chest Housewright's Tools, at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

TICKETS in FANEUIL Hall Lottery, Letter A. to be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

Pursuant to an Act of the Great and General Court, entitled *An Act for enquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province*, the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON are hereby notified to give in to the Assessors of said Town according to the Tenor of said Act, agreeable to the following List, *viz.* Number of Polls rateable, Number of Polls not rateable, Number of Dwelling Houses and their annual worth, ditto of Tan-Houses, Slaughter-Houses and other Working Houses, and Shops seperate from Dwelling-Houses, & their annual worth; Number of still Houses and the annual worth; Number of Warehouses and the annual worth; Number of the superficial Feet of Wharf; Number of Grist Mills, Fulling Mills, and Saw-Mills, and the annual worth; Number of Iron Works and Furnaces and their annual worth; other Real Estate and the annual worth; Servants for Life between fourteen and forty-five Years of age; an account of each Person's Trading Stock or Goods on Hand, paid for, or unpaid for, at home or abroad; Factorage or Value of Commissions on Merchandize; Tons of Vessels of every Kind upwards of ten Tons burthen, to be given in Carpenter's Tonnage, at home or abroad; Money that any Person has at Interest more than he or she pays Interest for; Number of Horses and Mares, three Years old and upwards; Number of Oxen at four Years old and upwards; Number of Cows and Heifers of three Years old and upwards; Number of Goats and Sheep one Year old and upwards; Number of Swine one Year old & upwards; Number of Acres of Pasturage, and the Number of Cows said Pasturage, and the After-Feed of the whole Farm will keep; Number of Acres of Tillage Land, Number of Bushels of Grain and Corn of all sorts said Tillage-Land will produce one Year with another, in case it was improved for Grain; Number of Barrels of Cyder that can be made upon the Farm one Year with another; Number of Acres of Mowing-Land; Number of Tons of Upland Hay; Number of Tons of Fresh Meadow Hay; Number of Acres of Salt-Marsh; Number of Tons of Salt-Hay. The Time limited by said Act is, that every Person not necessarily out of the Province, viz. on and from the tenth Day of *April* next to the twentieth Day of *May* next (in which Cases they shall be doomed by the Assessors as is hereafter expressed) refusing or neglecting to give such Assessor or Assessors in Writing, and on Oath, if required, a true Account of his rateable Estate and improvements, agreeable to the true Intent of this Act, shall be doomed by the Assessors according to their best Skill and Judgment, and shall for each Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of *Fifty Pounds*.

The Assessors will give due Attendance at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, from Monday the 11th Instant to the 20th of *May*, from Day to Day, during that Term, for the Purpose aforesaid. *Boston, April* 4. 1768.

These are to Notify the Heirs of Sir *William Pepperell*, Bart. the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; the Heirs of Col. *Fitch*, the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, Esq; the Heirs of the Hon. *John Wheelwright*, Esq; the Heirs of the Hon. *Thomas Hancock*, Esq; the Heirs of the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; the Heirs of *Samuel Adams*, Esq; *William Bollan*, Esq; the Heirs of *Edward Bromfield*, Esq; the Heirs of *Job Lewis*, Esq; the Heirs of Mr. *Andrew Tyler*, and the Heirs of Mr. *Tristram Little*, and any others holding Lands in the late Province of *Main*, under the late Major *William Phillips*, beginning on the West Side of *Saco* River, about 15 miles above the Mouth of said River at the Head of the Patent Land so called, and running up by said River into the Country, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampshire* and the Province of *Main*, where it crosses the two Townships commonly known by the Names of *Frye*'s Town & *Brown*'s Town or *Conway*, in Length; and in Breadth from *Saco* River, excepting four miles Westerly of said River the 15 miles aforesaid, to *Newichawonnock* River, running from the Head Line of *Biddeford*, by *Arundel* and *Wells* to *Berwick* and *Lebanon* Lines, and thence to said River, (excepting *Phillipstown* and *Coxhall*) and thence, as the dividing Line between the Provinces aforesaid runs, by said Line as far as where it crosses *Frye*'s Town and *Conway* aforesaid, to meet at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on Wednesday the First Day of *June* next, at 6o'Clock P.M. then and there to chuse a Moderator and Clerk, to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the Law all such Persons as have trespassed upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by Strip or Waste; and in general to transact all Matters and Things which may be thought necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors. *March* 21, 1768.

TO BE LET,
A small Tenement in Beacon-Street.
Enquire of RICHARD CLARKE and SON.

BSOTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Most all the Bishops were against repealing the Stamp Act & Arch Bishop Secker vid pa. 393. Vol. I.

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SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1699.)

MONDAY, April 18. 1768.

The CENTINEL, No. II.

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris & carcere dignum,
Si vis esse aliquis -------- JUVENAL.

IN my last Paper I took notice of some of the favorite cant words in Dr. Chandler's Appeal, &c. which he has used to amuse and impose on the public; the common practice of designing men, who want to raise disturbances in Church and State. Such kind of words they usually throw out to catch the unwary; the more undefined and the less understood, so much the better. *Great* is Diana of the Ephesians, was the watch-word given, when Demetrius and his fellow-craftsmen threw the whole city of Ephesus into an uproar. Dr. Demetrius honestly told his fellow-tradesmen, that by the preaching of St. Paul their then craft, and consequently their wealth, was in danger. Whatever weight this argument might have with them, he knew it would not have the same with the populace, and therefore it was necessary to tell them that the Temple of the great Goddess Diana and her Image, were in danger of being despised. This was sufficient to alarm the people; and to raise their spirits and inflame their passions, the cry was put into their mouths; Great is Diana of the Ephesians, High Church forever. It requires but very little reading to know how often and how successfully the same art has been practised since. The *Church*, the Church is in danger, was a notable cry, at a never-to-be-forgotten period of the English history, when the very persons who raised it and kept it up, were laboring to introduce popery, the Pretender, and arbitrary power; and had not God in his providence blasted their wicked designs, and opened the way for the accession of the present royal family, before they had brought their schemes to bear, the consequences might have been ruinous to the nation.

The people had been taught from their infancy to revere the Church without knowing what it meant; they were told by their spiritual guides that it was in danger, without being informed from whence the danger arose. Thus their fears were awakened, their passions inflamed & directed against the friends of liberty, religion and their country. In short such men as Tillotson, Tennisson, Hoadly, Burnet, the shining lights and greatest ornaments of their own church, were vilely misrepresented, as betrayers of the same.

Let us now see in what manner Dr Chandler endeavors to raise a clamour in America. Throughout his whole Appeal, he takes it for granted that the Episcopalians are the *American Church*, and that his associates and missionaries are the *Clergy*; all other denominations of Christians he treats as dissenters, schismatics, and sectaries; and to their Pastors and public Teachers he hardly deigns to allow the name of Ministers; *their Ordination*, he says, is *at least irregular and defective*, but in his judgment null and void, & of consequence they are no ministers of Christ; for says he it is as great an absurdity to preach without being *properly* sent, as to believe in him of whom they have never heard—The cry is then raised the American Church is in danger, its sufferings are unparalleled, it is perishing for want of common necessaries, (p. 59) its oppression is such as to deserve the compassion of the whole christian world, (p. 114) "it is ready to expire, and nothing but its ruin is foreseen, unless Bishops be sent speedily." (p. 113)

The *Clergy*, a word of deep import, and used to purpose in sounding the trumpet of sedition; the Clergy of several colonies have taken the alarm, and applied to our "Superiors for aid and assistance in this dangerous crisis:" Who these *Superiors* are, he does not tell us, but doubtless they are the same on whom he calls for an establishment of Episcopacy, namely the *British Nation* (p. 87) & *the Guardians of its interests*, (p. 114) those who are *intrusted with the interests of the nation*, &c. (p. 113) in short, notwithstanding the Doctor's studied ambiguity, this application must be ultimately intended for the Parliament of Great Britain: And to rouse the passions of the British nation, and inflame their jealousy, already too much raised by the enemies of America, he strongly insinuates, that the State is not safe unless Episcopacy be established in America; and attempts to raise suspicions of disloyalty against all other denominations of christians. *No trumpet of sedition*, says he, was ever heard to sound in *our pulpits*; no seeds of disaffection have been suffered more privately to be sown in *our* houses. * *Our* religion is a security to the government for our honoring the King, and not medling with any that are given to change (p. 41). † it may be reasonably expected from those in authority, that they will support and assist the church in America, if from no other reason, yet from *a regard to the State*," (p. 115) nay in another place (p. 113) he asserts, that monarchy cannot subsist without Episcopacy; so that in his next Appeal we may expect to hear the old cry "no Bishop no King," revived. But, as if this was not sufficient to alarm the fears of the nation, the Doctor endeavors to persuade that his Church is the Church of England by law established, that they are essentially the same; that both must subsist or perish by the same means; and that therefore unless Episcopacy is established in America, the Church in the mother country will be ruined, (p. 113) and to confound the ideas in the minds of the populace, the term *Church of England in America* is used, just as the favorers of popery use the phrase Church of Rome in England, in Ireland and in France, to give color and lay a foundation for the claims and usurpations of the Pope in those countries.

Let us now enquire who are the Clergy of the several Colonies, who have made this application. I believe that no man will suspect that the ministers of either the Baptist, Congregational, Consociated, Calvinist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, or Quaker Congregations are concerned in such an application: and if I am well informed (and I believe I am) not one of the Clergy of any denomination to the southward of Pennsylvania had any hand in it. The missionaries only therefore seem to be the Doctor's Clergy. Though their knowledge of the civil rights of mankind, and profound erudition may not be disputed, yet their rank in life at present is not very high; for this reason probably the Doctor thought it necessary, in order to give some weight and importance to the application to dignify them with the title of the "Clergy of the several colonies." By acts like these men of low original have been exalted into high stations and thereby enabled to distress persons more worthy than themselves; thus the Cardinals rose to the high rank they now hold in the Church of Rome.

As these missionaries assume of late an air of importance, I hope I may be indulged while I endeavor to explain their rise & the nature of their mission.

Our forefathers harrassed by spiritual courts and the *power* of the lordly Prelates (which in opposition to the Doctor I will venture to assert, and if he pleases, will undertake to prove, has always been *strained too high*, when the times would admit) being likewise denied the privilege of peaceably worshipping God in a way the most agreable to their consciences, at last wearied out with persecution, resolved to leave their native country, and seek shelter in the wilds of America. The power of the Church of England by law established, they imagined was confined to England; and for this opinion they had reason, and the authority of some of the greatest lawyers; having therefore crossed the atlantic, they thought themselves secure from the oppressive tyranny of any proud ecclesiasticks.

What hardships they endured in forming their settlements, are not to be described, hardly to be conceived! However, amidst these distresses their spirits were supported with the enjoyment of their civil and religious liberties, and the hopes of transmitting them to posterity.

No sooner was the country settled, towns built and prospects of peace and plenty opening to their view, than those Prelates from whose power & persecution they had fled, began to envy them their liberty and to lay plans and concert measures to bring them again under the yoke of bondage. To prepare the way, a society is formed under the specious pretence of propagating christianity in foreign parts; a fund is established for defraying the expences, and pious well disposed persons are desired to contribute to this fund.

For every proposal there may be assigned a specious reason and a true reason; the specious reason here alledged was the conversion of the Indians in America; this being cried up, captivated many and procured large donations from people of all denominations. The true but latent reason, as it seems, was to prepare the way for episcopal dominion: Hence it came to pass that tho' many missionaries were sent to America, with salaries paid out of the money subscribed for converting heathens to christianity, not more than two or three (just enough to talk of and keep up the pretence) were ever sent among the Indians, the rest were chiefly employed in New England, New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and settled in the Cities and larger Towns and Villages in which the regular public Worship of God had been long before duly kept up and a Ministry maintained.* These Missionaries to magnify their office and shew the success of their mission transmit regularly to the Society, journals of their proceedings stuffed with accounts of the conversion of Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c. not to *Christianity*, but to Episcopacy. This calls to my mind the Bishop of St. Asaph's sermon before the Society who speaking of popish missionaries, says, "Their missions do not seem to be managed with an *Apostolical simplicity*. They settle themselves in nations that are Christians already and have been so from the beginning; and under the pretence of converting the infidels that are among them, their chief business seems to be to pervert Christians from their *ancient faith*: and to draw them over to a subjection to the *Pope*; the want of which subjection, they think the greatest error they find among them, and which they zealously endeavor to eradicate, whilst the infidels are very sparingly (if ever) applied to by them"—How applicable is this to the conduct of the Society. *Mutato Nomine de te Fabula narratur.*

In the latter end of Queen Ann's reign a violent push was made to establish Episcopacy in America by act of parliament, and to get Bishops sent over whose power and authority might influence or overawe the people there and prepare them for what was meditating in England; these Bishops were to have power "to protect and defend both Clergy and Laity." (p. 50) The demise of the Queen and the accession of the Hanoverian family blasted all their hopes, whereupon the American Episcopate was dropt; and the colonies left to the enjoyment of their civil and religious privileges, till this time of danger and distress, which these restless ambitious men have again seized as their most favorable opportunity.—Notwithstanding this disappointment the missionaries have been kept up, and their numbers enlarged to the utmost ability of the Society; but of late they have considerably diminished their salaries. Whether this arises from a failure in their funds, occasioned by some attempts that have been made to explain the manner in which the Society have perverted the design of their institution and misapplied the monies committed to their care; or whether it arises from the exaggerated accounts sent over by the missionaries of the numbers by them converted, (who if the case had been so would undoubtedly have been able to have supported their ministers as is done by people of all other denominations) or from whatever cause it proceeds such is the disagreable situation of their affairs; and this seems greatly to alarm the missionaries and make them struggle hard for a maintenance from other Societies. For notwithstanding (if the Doctor is to be believed) there are a million of souls belonging to their Church, yet he confesses "that they have no prospect but must still depend in a great measure upon the charity of their benefactors, until God shall either enable or dispose their friends in this country to do more for them." (p. 107) With Bishops at their head, their forces will be better united and their attempts to have this "*more*" done for them, will probably be attended with greater success: Then, to be sure, will be the time to try for a general tax for the support of the Bishops and Clergy, which

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* *For fear this should not be applied, the Dr. adds a curious Note in the following words, "This accusation is not intended to imply any accusation of others, who are able,* 'tis hoped, *to make their own* defence, *whenever the occasion shall require it. His Majesty's American subjects of all denominations, belonging to the* old *Colonies, have always* professed *sentiments of loyalty, and the Author* believes *they have* generally *been sincere in those professions, &c.*"

† *Notwithstanding the Dr. here insinuates, that passive obedience and non-resistance are the reigning principles of the American Church, yet to the honor of the Episcopalians it must be allowed, that they are not of the Dr.'s stamp; but are zealous friends of liberty, and have always been, and no doubt are as ready to oppose any attacks on their own rights, and those of their fellow subjects, as any set of men in America.*

* *The candid Doctor Bray the Bishop of London's Commissary in Maryland, just before the Incorporation of the Society (who our Doctor calls the Father of the Society) after having taken great pains to inform himself, says that "from New-York northward he found very little need of Missionaries, and in the Colonies of Connecticut and the Massachusetts,* none at all---- *And yet in* 1761 *there were* 30 *salary men employed by the Society in New-England,* 35 *in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and only* 14 *in all the other continent and island colonies, altho' poor blind heathen Negroes make up the body of the people in most of these last mentioned.*

† Vide Page 71

which last "now depend on the charity of their benefactors at home," and should they be able to carry their point and "a general tax be laid on the country, and thereby a sum raised sufficient for the purpose," the Doctor peremptorily declares "that he that could think much to pay it deserves not to be considered in the light of a good subject or member of society" (p. 108) This he modestly demands only for the Bishops at present, but leaves room to think he desires to have the Missionaries included, as he has the remarkable expression, *for any use*, I dare say, if the Doctor should live to see that time, he would have no scruple to excommunicate such a person, as his predecessors in the *unbroken line* have frequently done in like cases.

The Doctor seems sensible that the present crisis of public affairs is favorable when a powerful party at home is formed against America, and therefore he presses the establishment of an American Episcopate with all *possible speed*, and no doubt it is to encourage the attempt that he exaggerates the number of his party and would persuade his superiors in England, that it is desired by near a million in America, a Deception so barefaced, that if his Appeal had been designed only for the people of America, it would need no refutation. *continued Pa. 85*

LONDON, *Jan.* 3.

COmmissioner ----es, of his Majesty's dock-yard at P.------th, dreamed, that his gardener was digging a pit in his garden, to bury a corpse, which affected him to such a degree, that he awaked his lady, and told her the story; she, as is customary on such occasions, made light of the matter, and desired him to go to sleep again. He did so, and was again disturbed with the same dream, and waking in great agitation, told his lady he could not rest, and would go into the garden to satisfy himself; when he came to the spot his dream had pointed out, he actually found the gardener digging such a pit; and upon asking him his reasons for it, he, after some apparent confusion at seeing his master, told him, that it was for a cucumber bed. The C——r told him of the improper season as well as untimely hour; and looked round him to see whether any thing was there; but on seeing nothing, and the fellow growing surly, he returned back to the house. In going up stairs, he met a maid servant, dressed in white; he asked her where she was going, and what she meant at being dressed so; after some evasion, she fell on her knees and wept, and then assured her master, that upon a promise of forgiveness she would relate the whole.—She then said, that the gardener, on a promise of marriage, had got her with child; that she had often pressed him to make her an honest woman, and that the preceding evening he had assured her he would make good his promise, by taking her on horseback, a little way out of town, and that, after the ceremony, they would return to the house before the family were up; that, for this purpose, she was to meet him at that hour, about two in the morning, in the middle of the garden. Her master being apprehensive of the fellow's intentions, ordered her not to go there, but return to her bed; when she was gone, the C——r went again to the garden, but the fellow was gone, and has not since been heard of. [*Gentleman's Magazine.*]

Feb 13. Mr Charles Say, printer of the Gazetteer; Robert Withy, a Stockbroker; Samuel Purney keeper of Baker's coffee house; Hugh Jones, clerk to Charles Say; John Wilkie, printer of the London Chronicle; Maximilian Slaincir, keeper of the Admiralty coffee house; William Taylor, clerk to John Wilkie; John Whitworth his servant, and Elizabeth Slaincir, wife of Maximilian Slaincir, were brought before the Hon. House of Commons, for being concerned in publishing the following advertisement.

WANTED by a gentleman of gratitude and fortune, a seat in a chapel, for the space of seven years from next Lady Day, or about that time, for which the sum of 3500l will be paid; and in the mean time, the money will be deposited in the Bank of England or in the house of some Banker. Any person having such to dispose of, may be treated with, on directing a line to J S at the Admiralty Coffee House, near Charing Cross.

LONDNN, *February* 1. The Hon. R. Lee, Esq; and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. the two members for the city of Oxford, received a Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, informing them that unless they paid down the sum of seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling, they should not be chosen to represent that city in the ensuing parliament, to which the following noble and patriotic answer was returned.——*That they would never buy them, as they never intended to sell them.*

The letter was laid before *a certain great assembly*, and judged an high and flagrant breach of the privilege of the house, and tending to subvert the freedom and independence of parliament, and by virtue of an order of the house, the above mentioned persons were brought up to London and committed prisoners to Newgate, but being soon tired of their lodgings, they presented a petition to the house, expressing their unfeigned sorrow for their heinous offence, and humbly representing that the continuance of their confinement would be of the utmost ill consequence to themselves and families, and that some of the Petitioners being in a very bad state of health, their lives were in eminent danger; and therefore praying the house to take their unhappy circumstances into consideration. Accordingly, the day following, they were brought to the bar of the house where they, *upon their knees*, received a reprimand from the *Speaker*, and were ordered to be discharged, paying their fees.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons,

When he reprimanded *Philip Ward*, late Mayor of the City of *Oxford*; *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wise*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Isaac Lawrence*, *Richard Tawney*, all of said City; *Thomas Robinson* and *John Brown*, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the said House, upon Wednesday the Tenth Day of *February*, 1768.

Philip Ward, *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wise*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Isaac Lawrence*, *Richard Tawney*, *Thomas Robinson*, *John Brown*;

THE Offence of which you have been guilty has justly brought you under the severe Displeasure of this House. A more enormous Crime you could not well commit: since a deeper Wound could not be given to the Constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous Attempt which you have made to subvert the Freedom and Independence of this House.

The Freedom of this House is the Freedom of this Country, which can continue no longer than while the Voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal Motive. For if Abilities and Integrity are no Recommendation to the Electors; if those who bid highest for their Voices are to obtain them from such detestable Considerations; this House, will not be the Representatives of the People of *Great-Britain*. Instead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their Liberties, instead of redressing the Grievances of the Subject, This House itself will be the Authors of the worst of Grievances: They will become the venal Instruments of Power to reduce this happy Nation, the Envy and Admiration of the World, to the lowest State of Misery and Servitude. This is the abject Condition to which you have attempted to bring your Fellow-Subjects.

Many Circumstances concur to aggravate your Offence. The Place of your Residence was a singular Advantage. You had at all Times the Example of one of the most Learned and respectable Bodies in *Europe* before your Eyes. Their Conduct in every Instance, but especially in the Choice of Representatives in Parliament, was well worthy your Imitation.

You are Magistrates of a great City. In such a Station, it was a Duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the Morals of your Fellow Citizens; to keep yourselves pure from Venality; and to prevent, by your Influence those under your Government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential Vice. How have you abused this Trust! You yourselves have set the infamous Example of Prostitution, in the most public and daring Manner.

Surely you must have felt some Remorse from the generous Disdain with which your corrupt Offer was rejected by your Representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a Seat in this House, obtained by a free independent Choice of their Constituents, was the highest Honour to which a Subject can aspire; and that discharging their Duty as such Representatives, was the noblest of Services. Sorry I am to say that these Considerations do not appear to have had the least Weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your Guilt; and, by your Petition Yesterday you seem conscious of the Enormity of your Offence. This House, in the Terror of its Judgements, always thinks upon Mercy; nor do they ever inflict Punishment but for the Sake of Example, and to prevent others from becoming the Objects of their Resentment.

The Censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that Effect. You are now the Objects of their Mercy; and are brought to the Bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due Sense of their Justice and Lenity! May you atone for your past Offence by your constant Endeavours to make a right Use of the invaluable Privileges which you enjoy as Electors! Consider these Privileges as a sacred Trust reposed in you. Discharge it with Integrity.

But, before you rise from your present Posture I do, in Obedience to the Commands of this House, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged paying your Fees.

House of Commons. Oxford Unwersity = Plymouth v Commissioner

NEW-YORK, April 4.

In the hard Gales of wind, and Snow Shower [w]
had here on Saturday Night the 19th Instant,
Servant Man, and a valuable Slave belonging to M[r]
Pikeman of Long-Island, were both drowned in
Pettyauger, going across the River with Dung [f]
their Master's Farm.

On Saturday Night last, the Wife of one Sneed, [a]
Cooper, who lives on the College Ground) a sob[er]
Woman of good character, her Husband being fro[m]
home, lay down on a bed, in which were two chil[d]
dren, one an Infant she had a nurse, the other, he[r]
own Son about two years old, in order to quiet an[d]
get one of them to sleep; when failing asleep herself
the Candle by some accident set fire to the curtains
which were burnt, together with the bed and mo[st]
of the things in the room; but the walls being
stone, the fire went out without catching the uppe[r]
part of the house. The poor woman did not wak[e]
till the bed was in flames, herself much burnt on th[e]
shoulder, the infant on the chin, and her own chil[d]
so terribly that it died on Sunday evening.

They write from St. Eustatia, that there was grea[t]
reason to expect much flour would perish in the We[st]
India Islands, there being no demand from th[e]
French; and that the Spaniards having fallen upo[n]
a method of raising corn equal to the English, ha[ve]
no reason to fetch it; and the French being bette[r]
supplied with dry goods than the Dutch, induced th[e]
Spaniards to go to the French Islands; from whic[h]
it is easy to account for the great scarcity of ca[sh]
there, and for the great quantity of cash remitte[d]
home by the French from Martinico, which is said t[o]
be some millions of dollars in the last three months.

No sugar the produce of St. Eustatia will be allow[ed]
to be taken from thence after the 10th of April nex[t]
on board any other but Dutch bottoms, pursuant t[o]
strict orders from the West-India company.

The demand for coffee at Dominico is very great.
Several French gentlemen in Eustatia, Martinico
and Guadaloup, are about to settle on the island o[f]
Dominico, as agents for the French planters.

It may be depended upon, that flour is sold fo[r]
36 livres the French barrel in the French island.

Shrewsbury, April 2. 1768.

ON Thursday the 31st of March last, departed this
life, after a short illness, *John Keyes*, Esq; in
the 94th year of his age, and this day his remains
were solemnly interred. He was one of the first
settlers in this town, and was incorporated in the
foundation of the first church of Christ in this place:
He was for many years commissioned for the peace
in the county of Worcester, and a major in the
standing militia; in which stations he conducted
with honour and fidelity, until by his great age he
was incapacitated for publick action. He was of
an exemplary life and conversation: He maintained
a firm and unshaken faith in the gospel method of
salvation, which afforded him a lively hope of eter-
nal life, in the enjoyment of which he lived, and
by the support of it he calmly gave up the ghost.
—He lived with the wife of his youth upwards of
72 years, who is now in the 92d year of her age.—
His descendants are very numerous: He lived to
see of the fifth generation; but the exact number
of his posterity cannot be ascertained.

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To which is added,
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Among the WRITERS in favour of the COLONIES, the FARMER shines unrivalled, for *strength* of *Argument*, *Elegance* of *Diction*, *Knowledge* in the *Laws* of *Great-Britain*, and the *true interest* of the COLONIES: A *pathetic* and *persuasive Eloquence* runs through the whole of these Letters: They have been printed in every *Colony* from *Florida* to *Nova-Scotia*; and the *universal applause*, so justly bestowed on the AUTHOR, hath fully testified the GRATITUDE of the PEOPLE of AMERICA, for such an *able Adviser* and *affectionate Friend*.
Boston, March 29. 1768.

HIGH-WATER at *BOSTON*, SUN's RISING and SETTING, &c. for the ensuing Week.

High Water.	H. M.	Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	*Moon Quart Saturday 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon.*
MONDAY, ---	1 40	5 20	6 40	
TUESDAY, --	2 31	5 18	6 42	
WEDNESDAY,	3 28	5 17	6 43	
THURSDAY, --	4 19	5 16	6 44	
FRIDAY, ---	5 9	5 15	6 45	
SATURDAY, --	5 49	5 13	6 47	
SUNDAY, ---	6 41	5 11	6 51	

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